JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,880—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1900.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5987	W. Wheler	24th Mar.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7959	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May,
* ORIENTAL	6294	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Cosulich	3,299	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,344	15th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,255	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900.	Rs. 674.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

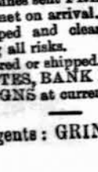
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona.	5,139	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th Mar. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 20th March.

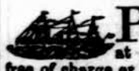
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS.	1,746	Carstens.	22 March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 19th March, 1900.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 3,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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Hand book of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
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DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IMPORT THE STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE

ON THE NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS AND FINISH.

OUR TABLE PLATE WILL LAST FOR

TWENTY YEARS

AND OUR

TABLE CUTLERY

IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE EAST FOR ITS WEAR-RESISTING QUALITIES AND SUPERIOR FINISH.

GLASS AND CROCKERY

IN STANDARD PATTERNS.
ANY QUANTITY SUPPLIED.

BEST IRISH DAMASK TABLE LINEN.

HARDWARE, HOUSE HOLD REQUISITES, FILTERS, PIPES, LAMPS, HOSIERY, SADDLERY.

NOTE OUR SPECIAL CASH RATES.

FULL DETAILS WILL BE FOUND IN OUR LARGE RED CATALOGUE JUST PUBLISHED, FREE ON APPLICATION.

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INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE CLEARANCE SALE

OF

THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES

ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows :—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a prefectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

JACKAL CLUB RACES AT ANDHERI ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21st MARCH 1900.

A SPECIAL TRAIN for the convenience of members and friends attending the JACKAL CLUB RACES at Andheri, will RUN from COLABA to ANDHERI and back on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, 1900, to the following timings :—

STATIONS.	DOWN.	STATIONS.	UP.
	* P. M.		* P. M.
Colaba ..... D.	2- 0	Andheri ..... D.	7-10
Church Gate ..... ,,	2- 5	Santa Cruz ..... ,,	7-17
Marine Lines ..... ,,	2- 8	Bandra ..... ,,	7-25
Grant Road ..... ,,	2-13	Parel ..... ,,	7-35
Parel ..... ,,	2-19	Grant Road ..... ,,	7-41
Bandra ..... ,,	2-29	Charni Road ..... ,,	7-45
Santa Cruz ..... ,,	2 34	Marine Lines ..... ,,	7-49
Andheri ..... A.	2-40	Church Gate ..... ,,	7-53
		Colaba ..... A.	7-57

* BOMBAY TIME.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 15th March 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DOOLUBHDAS BALMUKANDAS has agreed TO SELL the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All that piece or pa cel of land lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Westside of the Road leading to Mahaluxmi Temple, otherwise called Wardon Road, and in the registration sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward, Street No. 6 and 6A, Ward No. 3572 (1) 3572 (2), containing by admeasurement 400 square yards be the same more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on towards the East by a portion of the Road leading to Mahaluxmi Temple and otherwise called Wardon Road, on or towards the South by the property of Visram Mowji, on or towards the West by the property of Luxman Sepoy, on or towards the North by the property of the late Gunpat Krishnaji. All or any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property either by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise are and is hereby required to give Notice thereof to the Undersigned at their office, No. 4, Horn by Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived—Bombay dated this day of March, 1900.

DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

GLIMPSES

OF THE

EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE,

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO

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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILLS AND MACHINERY.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., (in liquidation) Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in the lots hereinafter specified on the premises, the property hereunder described.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, the property belonging to the said Company, at Colaba, will be sold in the following Lots :—

LOT No. I.

All those pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground, situate at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15,015 square yards on thereabouts, together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the machinery now lying and fixed thereon, and with the right to maintain a dam across the Victoria basin at Colaba. The machinery, &c., includes one compound condensing horizontal engine made by Hicks Hargreaves in 1874, now indicating 500 horse-power, wheel-geared, 4 Lancashire steam boilers, made by Hicks Hargreaves in 1881, to carry 110 lbs., working pressure and one compound condensing horizontal engine, wheel-geared, by A. and W. SMITH, to indicate 100 horse-power, made in 1865.
The mill consists of about 18,865 spindles in all and 398 looms, and they are in working order.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Colaba, below Wodehouse Bridge, behind the Colaba Railway Station, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,528 square yards, together with all buildings and other erections standing thereon.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Colaba, below Wodehouse Bridge, behind the Colaba Railway Station, containing by admeasurement 616 square yards.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars, and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the Office or Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors of the official Liquidator of the said Company, at Standard Buildings, Fort, or from the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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AUCTION SALE of WOOLLEN and COTTON GOODS, at the Shop of Jesub Aba, Cheap Jack, at Esplanade Road, opposite Watson's Hotel, TO-DAY, at 2 p.m., each piece will be sold singly.

ON VIEW.—About 250 very Valuable Pictures, Engravings, Art Studies, Oleographs, &c., in best Walnut, Oak, and Gold Frames, at Church Gate Street, next to D. MACROPOLO, Fort.

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY :—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addressed in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

THE MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, Ld., are about TO OPEN a BRANCH of the Bank at KURRACHEE, under the management of Mr. E. G. NICOLL of the Bombay Branch.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th March, 1900.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cavil Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Tolbet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate prices.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited

NEW TEAS.

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MAY BLOSSOM.

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TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER

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Apply early to

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REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

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Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,

OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

R. MULL'S

WELL KNOWN

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS

In Boxes of 10 lbs. and upwards,

from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,

16, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 1-5m., 1-44s. Low water, 7-5m., 7-21s.
Prize Distribution, Bombay Education Society's Schools, by Lady Northcote, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice this evening, and on Thursday, 22nd instant.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion) will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

KARAILWADY FAIR.—The annual Karailwady Fair commences to-morrow (Tuesday), and will continue for four days.

THE FANCY FETE.—We understand that Mr. Sheriar Aspandiar who exhibited the Monster Phonograph at the Fete has paid to the Secretaries of the Fete Rs. 505-8-0 towards this Presidency's Famine Fund.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Mrs. F. W. Stevens wishes to express her deep thanks for the numerous kind letters of sympathy that have reached her and hopes her friends will kindly accept this general acknowledgment until she has an opportunity of thanking them individually.

THEFT BY AN ABSCONDING SERVANT.—Mooljі Hurridas, who resides at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, has reported to the police that his servant Govind Dadoo absconded on the morning of the 17th instant, taking with him a gold ring, set with seven diamonds and valued at Rs. 805, one currency note for Rs. 50 and two for Rs. 10 each, in all property, collectively valued at Rs. 875. Search is being made for the man, who had been in the complainant's service for the last six weeks only.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Warl Bunder Road, on the body of Kondiba Rakhmaji, a cart-driver, aged about twenty-five years. About half-past 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon deceased returned to his stable, unyoked his bullocks, and took one of the animals to a well for the purpose of washing it. As he stooped down to draw a bucketful of water from the well, which had a very low parapet wall, he lost his balance and fell into the water. An alarm was raised and a diver was sent in, but deceased could not be found. The well was then dragged by the police and the dead body of the man was recovered in the evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

KILLED BY RAILWAY TRAINS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Curry Road station of the G. I. P. Railway, regarding the death of Burjorjee Shapurji Godha, a Parsee, aged about fifty-five years. The deceased was a fitter at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, at Parel and resided at Cooper Street, Bhendy Bazaar. About 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, Burjorji left home, telling his mother, that he was going out for a walk. About half-past 7 o'clock the same evening an up local train arrived at the Curry Road station and the deceased was seen running along the platform to catch the train which had just started. A porter on duty at the station tried to prevent him from going near the train, which was in motion, but the deceased disregarded the warning, and as he attempted to get into a compartment of a third class carriage, his foot slipped and he fell between the train and the platform. The train was pulled up and the unfortunate man was extricated His head was nearly severed from the trunk while his left arm was crushed at the shoulder. He was dead. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—Another coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at the Musjid Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway, on the body of Moorad Goolam Hoosein, a Mahomedan, aged about fifty-five years. The deceased worked in a tannery at Dharavi and lived at Dongree Street. About 8 o'clock, on Sunday night, as an up-local train was steaming into the Musjid Bunder station, the deceased, who was travelling by that train, was seen by a porter to open the door of a third class carriage and jump on to the platform. He fell between the platform and the carriage and was jammed. The train was stopped almostly immediately and the man was removed. He had received severe internal injuries and he died almost on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	7	5	18
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	10	62
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	46	12	58
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	11	10	31
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	9	73
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	10	21
G Mahim and Worlee	12	5	30
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	46	65
Total	123	107	338
Total plague deaths to date	68,744	59,381	
Same date last year	171	159	339

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	23
Deaths	20

INOCULATION.

THE total of inoculated persons up to 7th March was 1,64,969.

Cast and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 7th Mar. 1900.	Total Inoculated persons since week ending 6th Sept. 1899 up to 7th Mar. 1900.	Total Inoculated persons during 1898-1899 up to 7th Mar. 1900.
Brahmins	14	1,184	2,413
Jains	14	981	1,244
High Caste Hindus	1,924	47,898	52,298
Low Caste Hindus	1,901	63,374	75,420
Mussalmans	183	10,033	19,508
Parsees	2	1,575	3,122
Jews	2	605	741
Europeans	5	207	348
Eurasians	2	110	200
Native Christians	71	1,398	2,636
Other Nationalities	18	1,153	1,388
Unclassified	....	1	651
Total	4,137	1,28,484	1,61,969

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF MARCH, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Agra, Cawnpore, Jabalpore and Amraoti, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the north. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds in Sind and the North-West Provinces are irregularly cyclonic, while they are variable in direction in other places. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat and moderate to light over the rest of the country.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is in large to very large excess of the normal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Nagpur and the lowest 61° at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Bhuj, Neemuch, Belgaum, Cochin, Bellary and Coimbatore.

There has been no rain at any station.

Pressure is still abnormally very low over the country lying to the North of Latitude 22°.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th March, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	Inches 29·853
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point	72·9
Relative humidity of Air	67·99
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·3
General Directions of wind	NNW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 287

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS
Director, Government Observatory

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

MURDER OF A MARWAREE.

IMPERATRIX VS. DUYANU BIN BHUJANG AND HARI BIN LINGU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in February last, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced them each to death. Mr. N. V. Gokbale appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused were charged with the murder of a Marwaree named Natha. The deceased was an elderly man, who had recently opened a grocery in Uran, a suburb of Islampura. His household was superintended by a woman, Ganga, a mistress with whom he had lived for many years. She did not, however, live with him at the shop, whither he removed soon after opening it, but continued to reside in his house in Islampura, visiting him daily in Uran. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th November last, he had been in Islampura with her making some purchases, and about 5 p.m. he left her and returned to the shop. Next morning she took him some water as usual, but on reaching the shop, she found the door closed, and no one answered to her calls. She pushed the door open and went in, when she found the unfortunate man lying in his blood on the floor. He had been severely injured about the head and the face; his jaw was broken and several teeth had been knoked out; and it was evident the injuries had been inflicted on him by means of a large jagged fragment of a mill-stone that was lying by him. She alarmed the neighbours, and the village officers speedily arrived on the scene and made enquiries. The corpse was sent to the dispensary for examination, where it was ascertained that the actual cause of death was strangulation effected by the pressure of some hard body on the throat, and that the wounds on the face, and head were merely additional indications of the brutality of the murder. An inspection of the premises disclosed that a quantity of grain, jagri, and similar groceries had been removed from the shop, including some packets of lucifer matches, Ganga was familiar with the dead man's stock-in-trade, and was able to give the police a fairly accurate statement of the losses. Four small gold earrings, which the deceased was in the habit of wearing, had been torn from the ears of the corpse, and one of them was lying in the blood near the body. The dinner, which the deceased prepared for himself, was lying ready cooked, but uneaten, and the lamp, that was still burning in the room, showed that the deceased was murdered just at the time he was about to take his evening meal. On the Friday following the murder, the chief constable sent for the second accused, who immediately made a clean breast of the matter, following up his revelations by disclosing the name of his accomplice, the first accused, who also confessed; and the pair of them produced the same afternoon a quantity of grain and other goods said to have been stolen from the deceased. It appeared from the confessions of the accused that, when they went to the deceased shop, they found him preparing his dinner. The first accused purchased a little sugar from him, and he went out for a moment. The second accused and deceased sat down and smoked, and the former took down his turban and laid it on his lap. The first accused came up from behind, snatched up the turban, and tied it round the deceased's mouth. He then threw him on his back; and placed his foot on his windpipe; but the deceased struggled, and the first accused then picked up the broken piece of mill-stone and beat him about the head with it. The second accused got frightened and ran off home. Both the accused afterwards went to a spot near the shop, where the first accused had removed a quantity of goods. These they afterwards divided between them. Mr. Knight found the two accused guilty of murder, and sentenced them each to death.

Their lordships, on looking at all the circumstances, confirmed the sentences of death and dismissed the appeals.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

A CONDIMENTS TRADE MARK CASE.

FRAMJEE MANOCKJEE AND OTHER VS. MUNCHERJEE MANOCKJEE.

THE plaintiffs claimed that the defendant should be restrained from using certain lables and words in condiments manufactured by him, &c., Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Lang, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Bickneli, Merwanji, and Motilal, were for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that together with the defendant and their father Manockji Poonjiaji, they had carried on the business of the Manufacturers and vendors of Indian condiments under the name of Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons, after the death of the father, the business was carried on till 1883 when the partnership was dissolved. The plaintiffs said the business was a valuable and old established one, as the condiments manufactured had acquired a great reputation under the firms name. In March, 1883, the business was put up for sale between the plaintiff's and the defendant, the former becoming purchasers for Rs. 1,700. Under the conditions of purchase it was agreed that the second plaintiff and the defendant should not carry on any similar business within the limits of Borah Bazaar Street, and that the first plaintiff should alone be entitled to use the name of Manockji Ponjiaji and Sons and the lables of that firm. About three months after, the defendant set up a separate business and began using labels which had been used by the old firm and, were being used by the first plaintiff disputes accordingly arose, through the intervention of friends an arrangement but was came to. On the plaintiff paying a further sum of Rs. 1,000, the defendant assigned to him the good will of the business, and undertaking not to carry on ibusiness as the manufacturer of chutnees, pickles, and jellies, under, the name of Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons within the certain limits, nor would he use the labels of old firm. In 1894, the second plaintiff joined the first in partnership, the defendant then for some time piacing upon his labels the words "Muncherjee Manockjee, late of Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons and at first refrained from using any labels similar to those of the plaintiffs. Subsequently he infringed the agreement, but by a decree of the High Court made in 1895 was restrained from using certain of the labies complained of, or of other labies calculated to deceive purchasers into the belief that they were purchasing plaintiff's goods. The Appellate Court, however declined to restrain the defendant from using labels, with a ship upon them, on the ground that the suit was not based upon the agreement. The defendant had since continued to use such labels and by doing plaintiffs contended we was relating the agreement come to between the parties to the suit. They contend, he should now be restrained from using the ship labels, and using the name of Manockji Poonjiaji and sons, and that he should be directed to make over all goods bearing that same and to pay the costs of the suit.

The defendant denied that the plaintiffs had the exclusive use of the ship brand labels, for it had been proved in the previous suit that three such labels were used by other manufacturers in Bombay. Defendant denied he had in any way infringed the rights of the plaintiffs under the agreement, or that their business had suffered owing to his using the name Manockji Manockjee Poonjiaji and Sons. Defendant submitted the suit had been filed through notice, and that it should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the suit was heard during the day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th March 1900.

1. There will be class firing at Cooria on Wednesday 21st and Friday 23rd. Recruits who have not fired their class are requested to do so on one of the above days. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company Town Hall Compound—10 inch R M L Gun drill Sub divisional.

To-day No 1 Sub division at 8-45 p.m., and No 4 Sub division at 9-30 p.m.

To-morrow No 2 Sub division at 8-30 p.m., and No 2 Sub division 9-15 p.m.

Thursday No 4 Sub division at 8-45 p.m., and No 1 Sub division at 9-30 p.m.

No 2 Company Nesbit Road Head Quarters to-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 10 inch R M L Gun drill.

3. The proficiency class will meet at the Club to-day at 6-30 p.m. with carbines and at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters on Thursday after drill.

4. The collective firing competition for the Hon Col's prize will take place at Cooria on the afternoon of Saturday the 24th instant. Ranges between 400 and 200 yards. Terms of the Competition can be obtained by Non I on application to Headquarters and will be posted up at the Club.

5. Match XI of the Association at skittle targets at an unknown range will be fired on the same afternoon. Entrance 8 annas. Conditions can be seen at both Headquarters and at the Club. Trains leaves the Victoria Terminus at 3-30, 3, 3-30 and 4 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. Rowlands' Macassar Oil provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 67, Hatton Garden London.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists

NEW REST-HOUSE FOR LUNAWADA.

A VERY interesting ceremony, writes a Lunawada correspondent, was performed here on the occasion of the arrival of the Political Agent on his annual tour. Monday, the 12th March, was a day of general rejoicings in Lunawada. Early in the morning all the gentry of this place assembled in a shamiana, to witness the opening cermony of the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dharmshalla by Mrs. Stewart at the invitation of the Raja Saheb. Among those present were R. B. S. Bhinde, Dafterdar; R. B. Dalatram, the Dewan; Nagarsheth Gulabchand Varajlal, Municipal Chairman; and many others.

The Kunwar Saheb now in the prime of youth, in opening the proceedings, said: Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Your Highness and Gentlemen,—We have assembled here, as you are all aware, to open the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dharmshalla, the foundation-stone of which was laid by my revered father both as a loyal chief and a knight of her Majesty's Indian Empire in the year 1897. My dear father opened in commemoration of the Jubilee of her Majesty's fifty years' reign the Victoria Jubilee Public Park, which typified the extensive and lasting fragrance of her Majesty's goodness, as also the undisturbed quiet of protective branches under which thrive young offshoots rich with the flora of peaceful contentment. Under its invigorating and salubrious air many a tired brain and anxious heart find not only freedom from pain but presence of pleasure. That her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee should be commemorated by the establishment of a female ward with a female nurse attached to the Dispensary and by the construction of this Rest-house, seems, to my humble mind, a fitting recognition of her Majesty's earnest and parental solicitude for the welfare of the less fortunate and ignorant of her kind and her keen desire to provide her homeless subjects with a home. Still more fitting is the opening of Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dharmshalla at a time, when despite the calamities of plague and famine, her glory shines with double lustre. For history may supply instances of ignorance fought and driven out, poverty met and crushed, slavery handled and abolished, ruffianism and vandalism challenged and subdued. But the grand spectacle of her Majesty's lieutenants inspired by her zeal, indifferent to self and faithful to the calls of duty, fighting with nature itself to save hundreds and thousands of lives from starvation and death gives rise to feelings of awe and respect which were vouchsafed to none in the past. It is, indeed, a matter of congratulation to us and a happy augury of permanent usefulness, to the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dharmshalla that it should be opened by so kind-hearted and sympathetic a lady like your worthy self, Mrs. Stewart, in the presence of an able and experienced representative of her Majesty's Government. This building has cost about Rs. 10,000 to the State and has been built under the supervision of our Dewan in such a way as to accommodate all classes of persons without hurting the feelings of any. May this building remain full of inmates praising the past, enjoying the present, and blessing the future, of her Majesty's mighty reign, is my humble prayer.

The Raja Saheb (Sir Wakhatsingji) then said: Mr. and Mrs. Stewart,—I heartily welcome you to my capital and thank you very much for your having kindly consented to take part in to-day's proceedings. Knowing as I do the manifold benefits conferred by her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the vast conglomeration of various creeds and nationalities and feeling as I do, the quiet, even, and continuous happiness of a Raja unalloyed with fear or anxiety, I do not hesitate to confess that this Dharmshalla is a poor contribution to her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. But, poor as it is, it may yet, I hope, serve to show the fulness of my sense of obligation to that great august lady who has made the 19th century so glorious in triumphs of peace and prosperity, and in return for whose infinite goodness, neither the sword of the Rajput, nor the benediction of the Brahmin, nor the money of the Vaisya nor the services of the Shudra can make any adequate compensation. I now request you, Mrs. Stewart, to open this Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dharmshalla.

Mrs. Stewart then opened the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dharmshalla amidst showers of flowers; and the party inspected the building.

After the inspection was over and all had taken their seats Mr. Stewart, the Political Agent, replied as follows;—Raja Saheb, Kunwar Saheb and Gentlemen,—I must first thank you for the very kind way in which you have welcomed us to Lunawada and you, Raja Saheb, for the trouble you have taken to have all arrangements for our comfort made. My wife desires me to express to you the pleasure it gives her to be able to assist at the opening of this Dharmshalla and I would also express my own pleasure at being present here; for long before I ever had any thoughts of being posted to the Rewakantha whenever I heard of the Agency and its States, it was in connection with Lunawada and its ruler; and I have had a natural desire to see a State which has earned so high a reputation for good administration and advancement. You have been pleased to say in your speech that the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dharmshalla is but a poor token of the gratitude and affection which you feel towards our Queen-Empress. The Dharmshalla has however cost Rs. 10,000, as stated by the Kunwar Sahib—no inconsiderable sum—while it is clear that you must have spent a large amount on the Public Park which you have also dedicated to the use of the public in memory of her Majesty. So that even if your gifts are measured by their money value I do not think any fault could be found with them. I would however take leave to point out that it matters little whether the cost is sixteen thousand or sixteen lakhs. It is not the amount of money expended which will have value in her Majesty's eyes but the feelings by which the expenditure is prompted. I had the pleasure but a few days ago of receiving from you a letter conveying your congratulations on the successes recently achieved by the British forces in South Africa and I have forwarded your letter to Government. The money you spend in giving pleasure to or in alleviating the sufferings of the subjects of the Empire are visible tokens of the gratitude you feel for benefits received as a ruler under the Empire. But I would assure you that nothing will give greater pleasure to her Majesty the Queen-Empress than the knowledge that at a time like the present when the whole Empire is troubled with war and pestilence and famine, the Chiefs and Princes of India come forward, as they are doing, to make common cause against her foes, to sympathize in her troubles and to rejoice in her successes.

The speeches were translated into Gujarati by the Dewan and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of garlands and pan-supari.

In the evening the Raja Saheb gave an evening party in the palace in connection with the recent British successes in South Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were also present at the invitation of the Raja Saheb. The palace was beautifully illuminated and filled with the gentry of this place in their holiday dresses. It was delightful to see the subjects of a Native State governed by a wise and loyal Chief expressing their loyalty and devotion to her Majesty the Queen-Empress by thoroughly enjoying the successes in South Africa.

At the request of the Raja Saheb Mrs. Stewart very kindly distributed prizes to the boys and girls of the Lunawada schools and sweets to the poor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th March 1900.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding will take place on Saturday next the 24th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m. Dress—Review Order, Khaki.

(2) Every member who is not on leave, is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(3) Rifles, &c., brought to Head-quarters by Members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this Parade.

(5) The Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers should be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements, Buttons and Helmet fittings well cleaned for this Parade.

(6) Ammunition or black boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists). Those who have not yet drawn boots can obtain them on application at Headquarters.

(7) As the Arms, &c., will be returned to the Armoury after the Inspection, members are requested to bring their Jags and Sight-protectors in their Pouches to this parade.

Arrangements regarding re-issue of Rifles will be made for members who may not have completed their Class Firing by the 24th instant.

2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) the 21st inst., on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters. Candidates for proficiency certificates are requested to attend.

3. District Order No. 1661 dated 19th March 1900 is published for information:—Volunteers Examination Proficiency Certificates:—A Board of examination composed as under will assemble on the General Parade Ground, at 7 a.m. on Friday the 23rd March, to examine Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Volunteers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles for Proficiency Certificates:—

President—Major G. W. Mitchell, 21st Bombay Infantry.

Members—A Captain Royal Garrison Artillery, the Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

4. In accordance with the above Candidates for proficiency certificates will parade at 6-30 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground. Dress—Drill order, Khaki.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

DEPARTURE OF R.I.M.S CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander F. H. Elderton, will sail to-day for England, with details consisting of 12 officers, 4 ladies, 14 children, 300 men (invalids), 100 men (in health), 35 women, and 70 children. The details from Deolali, with their baggage, were brought to Bombay in two troop extra trains as follows:—The first train, with 2 officers and 133 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, and long-down cases left Deolali at 9 p.m. last night and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25 a. m. this morning. The second train, with the remainder of the details, left Deolali at 10 p.m. yesterday, and arrived at Sassoon Dock at 6-25 a.m. this morning. The troops and baggage were embarked as they arrived

The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel D. E. Dewar, R.F.A.; Major C.S. Sparkes, R.A.M.C.; Major H. V. C. Le Quesne, R.A.M.C.; Captain, Mrs. M. M. Noble and child, R.A.; Captain A. G. Thompson, R.A.M.C.; Captain A. H. Morris, R.A.M.C.; Honourable Captain, Mrs. W. K. Scroggie, and 7 children, S. M. Department; Honourable Captain Mrs. W. Vinney, and 5 children, Ordnance Department; 2nd Lieutenant E. F. Twiss, East York Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant B. Churcher, R. W. Surrey; 2nd Lieutenant T. H. Kirkpatric, East Kent Regiment; Mrs. G. Curtis, and child Adjutant General's Department.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

THE hired transport Fultala, (belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company), Captain H. B. Cave, which sailed from Bombay on the 19th January for Durban with horses, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town, which port she left on the 24th February, and called at Galle on the 15th instant en route. The transport Urlana, (of the same Company) which left Bombay on the 8th January for Durban, with "A" Battery, R. H. R., and horses, has also returned to Bombay, yesterday, from Durban, having left that port on the 23rd February, called at Galle en route. She has brought commissariat stores, and horses fittings. During the voyage she experienced strong head wind for the first two days after leaving Durban.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is local self-government a failure? Echo answers failure. Had it not been for the few deserving ones amongst the 71 units in the Corporation, who use their judgment better in time of need, had it not been for the discrimination and impartiality of the few who are proof against the hypnotism of the Municipal Council Hall it is difficult to imagine where this civic body with its predilections would have been landed. What would the Bombay Government think of the wisdom of the Corporation when it votes away a grant of money for an Institute which has up to now neither soul nor body. The Municipality on the one hand bleeds the poor rate-payers by raising the tax to the maximum limit, while on the other hand contributes a handsome sum towards an object, the utility of which is enigmatical. It is a pity that men who fought before so bravely in the interest of the rate-payers should countenance with their support a soul-less scheme like the proposed Institute, is indeed deplorable. Many charitable institutions like travelling-houses all over the Bombay Presidency, causeways, hospitals, and schools are maintained by private charities and the Government, and but rarely by the hard-pressed rate-payers.

The thanks of the public are due to Messrs. Hormusjee Coowalla, solicitor, and the Secretary, Mr. Wadia, and others like them who set their faces against frittering away the people's money in the matter pointed out above.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA,

Bandora, March 19.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1900.

SIXTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	24,83,676	9	8
Rama Prasana Ghosh, M A, B L	25	0	0
Mrs Wolferston	25	0	0
Bijoy Kissen Ghosh	10	0	0
Binoy Kissen Ghosh	5	0	0
Collected by Mr K B Gupta, Secy I F C R Fund Kohima, Assam	279	0	0
Jas Henessey, London, per Messrs Begg, Dunlop and Co	500	0	0
Lieut Col J P Sparling	30	0	0
Capt C Grevelink	10	0	0
Subordinate Staff of Messrs Graham and Co	56	12	0
Calcutta General Printing Co	100	0	0
W J Burn	100	0	0
Rev J Taylor	70	0	0
Babu Srojendro Kissore Ray Chowdary Zemindar Gouripur, Mymensing	1,000	0	0
Sreenotee Ananto Bala Debi Chowdrany	200	0	0
Col C H Luard, R E	50	0	0
Messrs Permaan and Hynd	250	0	0
G K Ridge	3	0	0
S A Colins	2	0	0
U N Chatterjee	1	0	0
M D Ahmad	1	0	0
C K Pramanik	1	0	0
A MacMahon	1	0	0
M Chatterjee	0	4	0
A Williams	100	0	0
J M Macpherson, C S I	250	0	0
A C Chatterjee	0	4	0
Royal Insurance Company	2,000	0	0
Salt Union, Ld, per Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co	2,000	0	0
Govt Malay States per Resident Geni	22,230	0	0
The Mohes Chunder Land Reclamation and Agricultural Improvement Co, Ld	100	0	0
Major Genl E J Emerson per Bank of Bengal	150	0	0
Total to date	25,22,626	13	8

DONALD SMEATON,
Honorary Secretary.

Calcutta, March 15.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

430-99—Wadia and G—Framjee Manockjee and another vs Muncherjee Manockjee—Bicknell M and M.—Part heard.

612-99—Ardasir H and D—Laxmidas Nagindas and others vs Gulabdas Gangaram and others—M J and M, and E F W for postponement.

186-99—Bicknell M and M—Jamshedjee Framjee Kathak vs Nurseo Syboo—Payne G S and Co.

697-99—Dikshit and D—Mithabai vs Lowji Ladhia—Captain and V.

489-96—Mathubhai J and M—Lakhmidas Harriwalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Decree.

78-99—Framjee and D—Hajee Goolam Mohomed Azam vs Captain T Turner and others—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

611-99—Ardeshir H and D—Fat

PIANOS.

MAHABLESHWAR. SEASON.

MARCKS and Co., Ld., have pleasure in stating that they are making Special arrangements for the DELIVERY of PIANOS on HIRE at MAHABLESHWAR at Specially Low Rates.

ERARD,
Grands and Uprights.

BLUTHNER,
Grands and Uprights.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,
Grands, Squares, and Uprights.

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
(Rupees 1,250 only.)
ONE GOLD SEMI-HUNTING
JAMES MacCABE'S Extra large size
WATCH.
One Gold 18 Carat, Plain ALBERT CHAIN (can be used as double or single.)
One Gold JUBILEE COIN (two-pound piece.)
The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)
Also we undertake to ENGRAVE a MONOGRAM of three letters on the above named Watch FREE of Charge.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY, FOR
Messrs. CHUBB & SONS, Ltd.,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.
(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15, Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1, Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazett," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

EXCHANGE.—Opened quiet this morning with no change on Fridays rates, viz :—

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
3 Month's Sight Credits	1s. 4 9-32d.
3 Month's Sight Francs	171 1-4

There has been very little business transacted today of any sort, but a few ready bills were sold at 1s. 4 1-4d. while bank demand was offering up to 15th April at 1s. 4 1-32d. with little or no enquiry for same.

	Rs.
Shanghai, 30 days' Sight	195
Hongkong "	143 1-2
Japan... "	148 to 148 1-2
Do. 60 "	147 1-2 to 147 5-8

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened weak at Rs. 95 5-8 ready, and for the Settlement for 30th instant, and on Calcutta rates coming weak, we declined in sympathy and closed at Rs. 95 1-2 buyers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Nothing doing.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay cash is up 18 lacs as will be seen from the following statement :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec. Rs.	6,17,247
" " Branches	Inc.	7,09,951
Other "	Inc.	13,13,152
Government Securities	Dec.	15,025
Other authorised "	Dec.	6,845
Loans	Dec.	4,33,675
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	1,49,437
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	73,380
Cash	Inc.	18,08,000

WHEAT.—Soft white Delhi is slightly quieter at Rs. 5-2-0 to Rs. 5-2 3 with nothing for export.

Hard Red and Yellow, very firm in rates also with nothing doing.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY—a quiet but steady market at unchanged prices.

LINSEED.—A little business done at Rs. 8-12-0 ready for April-May; the market is steady at Rs. 8-11-6, to Rs 8-12-0.

CASTOR SEED.—Market quiet with rates unchanged

RAPE SEED.—Market firm at following quotations.

Yellow Guzerat	Rs.	7-2-0 per cwt.
do. Cawnpore	"	6-14-0 "
Brown Cawnpore	"	6-11-0 "

a considerable business has been done in new crop Brown Cawnpore, for April-May, at Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-11-0.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with but little doing. For shipment this month, Liverpool and Marseilles, 20s. is asked.

The Brighton has been taken up, Rangoon to Bombay with Rice, at Rs. 11-8-0 for March shipment. This is the highest rate paid this season so far.

COALS.—The market remains in the same strong position with very little passing. A resail of Jardines for March is reported at Rs. 15-8-0.

COTTON.—The market is quiet with surveys still going on. Fully Good Bengals are quoted Rs. 235, but Settlements are offering at Rs. 2 under this rate. A few Settlements in Broach for March were made at Rs. 243 to 244, the rate at the close being Rs. 245 to Rs. 246; Good Bhownaggar for May, Rs. 251.

The market for ready cotton is quiet, Exporters having bought 700, 800 bales, the total sales during the day amounting to 11 to 1,200 bales.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Week's receipts	1,12,000	99,000	1,45,000
Do. Export to U.K.	97,000	17,000	1,05,000
Do. do. to Continent	47,000	45,000	64,000
Total receipts since 1st September	57,23,000	74,33,000	77,17,000
Total receipts to U. K.	17,40,000	33,60,000	27,80,000
Do. to Continent	25,30,000	29,13,000	31,39,000
Total stock in the Ports	8,70,000	7,54,000	10,03,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,350,000	4,583,830	4,372,230
" " " of Surats	49,000	155,790	99,280

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	632,000	1,726,640	1,213,700
" London	3,000	5,000	2,000
American Afloat	210,000	102,100	245,500
East Indian "	1,000	3,000	1,500
Total...	846,000	1,836,740	1,463,000
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 19-32d.	3 3-8d.	3 11-32d.
" Good Bhownagger	4 21-32d.	2 15-16d.	27-8d.
Difference...	27-32d.	18-32d.	19-32d

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay :—

Khandeish	193
Barsee & Nugur	303
Berar	644
Total Oomras...	1,140
Hingunghat	49
Dhollera	496
Broach	345
Comptа and Dharwar	2,054
Benzals	4,903
American	120
Egyptian	29
Total...	9,118

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay :—

	cwts.
Wheat	2,208
Linseed	2,327
Rapeseed	903
Gingellyseed	4,060
Poppyseed	135
Groundnuts	4,010
Castorseed	3,297
Rice	147,054

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th March, as compared with the statement of 10th March, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 10. Rs.	Mar. 16. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,64,512	52,17,265
Do. do. at Branches	26,22,748	33,28,699
Other Deposits	367,41,781	380,54,943
Post Bills	8,90/	10,019
Cradits, undrawn	17,71,936	17,68,236
Rs...	640,12,894	654,09,162
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	77,77,604	77,61,979
Other authorised Securities	24,95,535	24,88,610
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	90,51,327	93,15,679
Loans do. do.	178,35,644	174,01,999
Bills Discounted and purchased	133,70,324	132,23,887
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	25,653	25,621
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	3,09,073	2,35,693
Cash	127,22,788	145,30,848
Rs...	640,12,894	654,09,162

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND Co's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, March 2, says:—Remarks.—During the period under review the market in spite of the very strong tenor of advices from India owing to the hardening rates of cotton has ruled steady but quiet as previously reported. The country markets have not responded to the high prices current here though they are not on the parity of those ruling in India which are still much higher. Advices from Shanghai also make the market somewhat quiet there. Consequently Chinese dealers have not committed themselves to heavy purchases. On the other hand foreigners under strong advices from India have purchased from the Chinese who quitted easily their previous cheap bargains. Under these circumstances sales have been small and consist of 1,500 bales as hereunder :—

450 bales of No. 20 sold at	$ 102·00	to $ 103·00	and dols 112·00
150 " " 16 "	91·00	" 103·00	
200 " " 12 "	88·00	" 96·00	
700 " " 10 "	85·00	" 95·00	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 9,500 bales and shipments of 2,500 bales to northwards and coast ports—at 68,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day Rs. 145½ T. T. and Rs. 146 1-4 on demand.

Business in Japanese Spinnings has been next to nil owing to the very firm market reported from Japan. No. 10 is dol. 108 to dol. 112 and No. 16 dol. 100 to dol. 104.

Shanghai has given an unfavourable record of the market owing to consuming outlets not responding to the higher range of rates prevailing. Business has been in consequence put through on a very small scale. Importers, however, take a hopeful view of the situation later on when the Northern ports will be shortly opened to traffic. Sales of 2,000 bales have been effected as follows :—

850 bales of No.	20 sold at	Tls. 77·00	to 80·50
350 " "	16 " "	74·00	" 77·75
100 " "	12 " "	72·00	"
1,300 " "	10 " "	63·00	" 70·00

leaving unsold stocks at 66,000 bales. Exchange on India as on the 26th ultimo has been advised at Rs. 199 1-4 wire and Rs. 199 3-4 on Post.

In Japan owing to prices ruling high business was restricted. Spinners were not anxious sellers owing to stiff prices of American and Indian cotton. No. 20 is quoted Yens 106 to 107 and No. 16 yens 104.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—March 10, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Henry Dighton Douglas, of a son.
TRAFFORD—March 5, at Darjiling, the wife of F Trafford, Esq. I F S, of a son.
TAYLOR—March 10, at Darjeeling, the wife of the Rev T E Taylor, of a son.

DEATHS.

BARRETT—March 7, at Umling, Gauhati-Shillong Road, Lieutenant-Colonel A L Barrett, D S O, Commanding, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.
MACDONALD—March 13, at No. 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta, of cholera, Kenneth Macdonald, aged 37.
MERCER—March 12, at Jullundur, Georgina Elizabeth, widow of the late Warren-Herklots Mercer, Punjab Police, aged 53.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1900.

THE Municipal Commissioner very reasonably counsels the Corporation to accept as final the recommendations of Mr. Santo Crimp. That experienced English engineer was virtually invited to arbitrate between conflicting views as to the best means of completing the drainage of the low-lying districts of Bombay. There must be finality in all things, and seeing that Mr. Crimp took great pains to obtain the data required to form an independent opinion and then substantially approved of the plans drawn up by the Municipal engineers with certain modifications, it is best now to proceed to business and carry out the modified plans without any further consumption of time. Mr. Crimp differs from Mr. Baldwin Latham,—brought out some ten years ago on a somewhat similar errand—as to the necessity of providing deep level drainage to get rid of the subsoil water. He does so on the ground that careful exploration has established that for the most part the subsoil of Bombay consists of a tenacious clay very similar to, if not identical with, the blue clay of London Basin, on which the largest city in the world is built. That clay is so tenacious and its pores so small that its power of absorbing water is very limited. A drain of dry rubble, running through it, would carry off very little water, which would be retained for the most part in the clay by capillary attraction. In London care is taken to remove the surface water and carry it off to the river, so that it may not remain in the upper stratum of non-porous sand or gravel resting on the clay. He strongly holds that the agricultural drain which Mr. Smith, the Drainage Engineer, proposed to construct to carry off the storm waters from the hills and prevent their being added to the water in the low-lying areas is unnecessary. Mr. Smith observes that whether Mr. Latham or Mr. Crimp be right on general principles, what is now proposed will give deep channels and low sluices, although not so deep and so low as he could wish. Mr. Crimp would fill up the drainage reservoir near Mahaluxmee as superfluous: Mr. Smith, and we think rightly, would allow the reservoir to remain, so that storm waters that happen to coincide with high tides could be taken off without risk of wide-spreading inundation, until the time comes to allow it to escape through sluices into the sea. In the dry weather the bed might be turned to account as a market garden or flower bed. It may be doubted whether any engineer who has not had personal experience of exceptional rainfalls in the wet season, can have even the faintest idea of the rapidity with which floods form, and the impossibility of draining off the water in channels, however capacious. It is not so many years since a boy, thirteen years of age, was drowned in the storm water accumulated in one of the streets of the native town.

The only safety against sudden accumulations of storm waters on the Flats is to increase the area of Mahaluxmi reservoir while deepening that to the north of the Race Course, as Mr. Smith recommends. Mr. Crimp is confident that if adequate measures be taken to dispose of the surface and sullage waters the subsoil water detained in the underlying clay may be left to take care of itself. That has been the experience in London and in the Thames basin generally. Two considerations however riseup to warn us against being too sanguine. When the works were in progress in Colaba for the establishment of the Shone system, it was found that the water rose in the cuttings, even when they were made in the basalt rock; it rose with the rise of the incoming tide. Then there is the proved fact that the level of the subsoil water in Bombay has steadily risen since the introduction of Tansa water. It is an indisputable fact that five millions of gallons of water are poured daily into the subsoil from this source alone; and no provision has been made for expelling it. Every engineer and architect employed in erecting buildings in different parts of the City testifies to the continuous rise of the level of the water that is reached when sinking foundations. We quite acknowledge the cogency of the facts adduced on the other side by Mr. Crimp. In Kamatipura, the lowest lying district in Bombay, a well ran dry. It was found necessary to go down an additional nine feet to find water. But that experience belongs to the period of exceptional dryness occasioned by the partial failure of the rains last year. Instead of the average of eighty inches the rainfall was only thirty-two. The short rainfall was preceded and followed by abnormal heat, which must have still further reduced the level of water in the subsoil. It is necessary therefore to receive with some caution the theory that if the surface and sullage waters are disposed of the subsoil water may be left to take care of itself. That theory may, however, be accepted as a good working hypothesis, especially as it implies the obligation of taking immediate measures to prevent the pollution of the surface water by the free admixture of sewage now so general over large sections of the City. Mr. Crimp is undoubtedly right in attributing a great deal of the unhealthiness of Bombay to the delay in connecting the houses with the sewers. In that view Mr. Harvey concurs, holding it self-evident that if the greater part of the sub-soil is clay, its want of absorbent power in respect to water must intensify the evil effects of polluted water leaking from house-gulleys :—"As this liquid cannot find its way downwards, it spreads out on or near the surface of the ground, renders plinths damp and houses unhealthy. In the report (sent in by Mr. Santo Crimp) many striking examples of this are given. It is probable therefore that the introduction of Tansa water largely assisted in causing an increase in the class of diseases which are directly due, or aggravated by damp surroundings." Mr. Crimp attaches more importance to the completion of the drainage system than to the new low level channels to assist in draining off the surface waters within their catchment area. He apparently expects greater results so far as the improvement of the health of the City from the completion of the drainage and the connections of the houses with the sewers than from the surface drainage. But evidently there is room for both and they should be pushed on pari passu. The Commissioner points out that in 1894—six years have rolled by since—a comprehensive plan was elaborated to apply the Shone system to five low-lying areas, which could not be served by the ordinary drainage. These were Fergusson Road and Chinchpoogli, Parel, Malabar Hill, Elphinstone Reclamation, and the old Race Course. The total cost of these would be a little over twenty-six lakhs and a half.

For the first two areas, and the most important, two lakhs each is provided for in the new budget. The rest are not so urgent. It is possible that some other arrangement may be devised for the drainage of Malabar Hill. Elphinstone Reclamation has a fairly good system of drains carrying both storm-water and drainage into the harbour. The old Race Course can wait until it is likely to be built upon. These delays are excusable under the present strain on Municipal finances occasioned by plague and indirectly by famine. But the same reason does not excuse the policy of procrastination that deferred to the year 1900-1901 the commencement of execution of a plan drawn up in 1894, after years of slow incubation. There is not even the consolation of knowing that reasonable progress is being made in other directions equally essential to the health of the City. The Municipal Commissioner regrets with good reason that the house-connections have not been carried out as satisfactorily as they ought to be. Of some thirty thousand houses in the drained area only 12,500—less than half—are connected with the sewers. Mr. Harvey drily remarks that no doubt the delay was to a considerable extent due to the long discussions both as to the form of the connections—which was considered by a committee of the inexpert who came to no conclusion—and the incidence of their cost. The latter was settled by compromise; the house-owner carrying out the works within his premises, and the Municipality connecting the premises with the sewers. The street portions still to be made number over seventeen thousand, and the cost will be over ten lakhs. It is satisfactory to know that the Executive Engineer has been requested to draw up a scheme for the completion of the house-connections in the shortest time consistent with good work and public convenience. We must not however infer from this that when the scheme is elaborated it will be at once put in hand. It will go before the Corporation. Past experience shows that a sense of public duty will necessitate the scheme being submitted for consideration to a committee of laymen, who in a year or two will recommend that an alternative scheme be drawn up and submitted to the Corporation. In that way a good deal of time may be—well gained. Anything is better than doing things in a hurry while a fourth epidemic of plague is running its course.

JUDGING from the Australian mail papers, the Southern Colonies are likely to have to encounter a serious outbreak of plague. When a runaway sailor died the other day, it was believed that the case was but an isolated one, and no further outbreak was feared. But it appears that subsequent cases had occurred, and Australia had become seriously alarmed. The utmost precautions are being taken, and when Captain Dudley, who died of bubonic plague at Sydney, was buried on the 24th ultimo, every possible case was taken by the authorities to prevent the body becoming a source of infection. The space in the coffin not occupied by the body was filled with a strong disinfectant. The coffin was then enveloped in a succession of sheets saturated with disinfectants, and a sailcloth wrapped over the whole. The coffin was removed in a skiff to the quarantine station, at North Head, and buried with all the coverings in an exceptionally deep grave. As to how the disease is being spread, the Australian authorities are as much perplexed as those of Bombay. The Mayor of Sydney has expressed the opinion that the mortality among rats at the wharves was due to recent heavy thunderstorms that passed over the city and drowned them in the sewers. Dr. Thompson recovered from one of these rats an absolute typical culture of the plague bacillus. A suggestion has been made that the council should offer so much per head for rats, but the Mayor is fearful that such a proposal, if carried out, might result in a trade in rats from Melbourne. Dr. Tamada, physician in charge of the Japanese mail steamer, Yawata Maru, being interviewed, has urged the New South Wales Government to adopt the same measures as were adopted in Japan. There all rats were burnt. The Japan Government at once took strict measures to stamp out rats. It offered so much per head for every rat killed, and advertisements were inserted in every newspaper throughout Japan offering premiums and rewards to those who would invent the best means of catching the rats. Rats, when they catch plague, soon turn and bite other rats, and the bacillus from rats that have been bitten is spread about by flies, mosquitoes and other insects. This is the Japanese theory, and doubtless there is much in it. The Sydney Board of Health had not decided to act upon the suggestion, but in Melbourne the health authorities are already in action. A conference was held between the chairman of the Board of Health, the chairman of the Harbour Trust, representatives of the Public Works Department and one of the shipping agents on the all important question of dealing with shipping from infected ports and the extermination of rats. The suggested isolation of the town pier at Port Melbourne was discussed, and the idea subsequently abandoned; on its being made apparent that it would be absolutely impossible to handle all the cargo coming from northern ports at that structure. In all probability, the railway pier will, therefore, be isolated, but in addition, the Yarra wharves between the Little Dock and a short distance below the gas works are to be surrounded with sheet iron fencing, and within this ratproof sphere men will be kept on duty day and night to destroy any rodents that may attempt to get away from vessels berthed there, which will, of course, be only those from ports where the plague prevails. Geelong, where the first case occurred, is said to be alive with rats from a Delagoa Bay vessel, and the utmost panic prevails.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—With reference to the account of his Excellency's visit to Ahmedabad, I would point out that, so far as it relates to the interview with the patels and mukhis, it is incorrect. What really happened was as follows :—The patels asked for a remission of revenue for five years, but urged an universal remission this year. In reply, it was pointed out that Government had already ruled that enquiry would be held into each case, and that those who could pay would be required to do so, suitable concessions being made in other cases. His Excellency said he saw no reason to modify this order. His Excellency, while at Ahmedabad, gave the Commissioner, Northern Division, Rs. 2,000 towards the Local Branch of the Relief Fund. His Excellency also gave Rs. 500 towards the Kathiawar Fund, and Rs. 500 towards the Southern Division Fund.

THE annual financial statement will be presented to-morrow by Mr. Clinton Dawkins and it is anticipated that notwithstanding the heavy expenditure on plague and famine a surplus will be shown. Mr. Cox's review of the accounts justifies this expectation, for in that document he showed that improved exchange, added to enhanced railway receipts, salt and opium revenue, had brought the receipts to higher figures than had been estimated. Moreover we have had to pay less for the British Army as so many troops which would have been with us have been carried over to South Africa. But for the famine the Finance Member would have been able to show a surplus of crores.

THE statement of our Madras contemporary that the Research University is to be located in Mysore territory is, to say the least, premature. The question has not been decided. On Saturday last Mr. Padshah carried a party to inspect a site at Trombay; but no conclusion can be arrived at until the Committee hears more definitely from the Mysore Government and the Bombay Corporation.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 9 instant, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

H. M. S. LAPWING, Captain C. F. Lambert, sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held last evening, the Bishop of Bombay presiding. Several speakers addressed the meeting and the Lord Bishop made an eloquent appeal for funds.

THE ballot at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a representative of the Chamber to serve in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay resulted in the election of Mr. William Greaves of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.

LAST night the formal opening of the new building of the Anglo-Indian Association of Western India took place at Apollo Bunder. The building is designed for the official head quarters of the Association and for residential chambers. In the unavoidable absence of his Excellency the Governor the opening ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Bombay.

A MARINE Court was held yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, to inquire into the circumstances attending the collision that took place between the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Patna and a fishing boat near Surat on the morning of the 10th January last. At the conclusion of the inquiry the Court found that the collision was due to the neglect of Mr. Bond, second officer of the Patna, who omitted to keep a proper look-out at the time of the occurrence. But taking into consideration the difficulty in which he was placed at the time, the court refrained from dealing with his certificate, but severely censured him.

AT their meeting held yesterday, the Municipal Corporation resolved on the motion of Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, seconded by Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, that the Water Engineer be requested to ascertain by observation how much water is lost by leakage from the Malabar Hill Reservoir. On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, the chairman of the Standing Committee, it was resolved that the President be requested to ask Government to consider whether the Bombay Tramway Company and other large employers of labour might not be invited to contribute a reasonable amount towards the upkeep of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital; and secondly, to address the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay for information on the following points :—1, Whether any charges were levied upon inpatients who seemed to be in a well-to-do condition; 2, how many people were refused admission to the hospital during the year; and 3, how many beds on an average were daily vacant in the hospital. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed mentioned that the Standing Committee had decided to obtain the required information because there were rumours in the town that well-to-do people who paid fees were treated at the hospital, whereas the poor, for whom the institution was intended, were turned out.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th February 1900 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 401,426 maunds with an increase of Rs. 42,912 in the earnings.

THE annual financial statement will be presented by Mr. Clinton Dawkins at the next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Wednesday.

A SPECIAL telegram to the "Singapore Free Press" dated Hongkong, March 6th, says :—"British troops have killed and wounded eighty Chinese on the Yunnan frontier."

ALTHOUGH the snipe season in Bengal is declared to have been a poor one, Mr. W. K. Dods shot 131 couple in one day to his own gun last month. This is believed to be the world's record.

IN consequence of the heavy strain on the police caused by crime, famine and plague, it has been decided to employ military pensioners to cordon plague infected villages, as an experimental measure.

THE sale of railway tickets is prohibited to any persons living in the several plague infected areas who are believed to be intending to visit or to proceed on pilgrimage to the ensuing Nauchandi Fair at Meerut.

THERE has been a great deal of anxiety at Osborne (says the "World") in consequence of several cases of influenza having occurred among the Queen's servants there, and when this malady broke out in the Palace fears were entertained that the Queen might catch it; but Her Majesty has escaped, and she has enjoyed excellent health during her residence in the Isle of Wight, and has been out every morning in the grounds in her donkey-chair, and has not once missed her afternoon drive. The Queen often does not quit her own domain for days together, as the park at Osborne now affords a delightful private drive upwards of six miles in length, traversing all varieties of the scenery of the district, and with beautiful views over the Solent during the greater part of the way.

MR. F. G. MACLEAN assumes charge of the Director Generalship of the Indian Telegraph Department on April 7th, on which date Mr. C. Pitman retires. Mr. J. J. Allen has been appointed Deputy Director-General: Mr. Kirk, who will return from furlough on May 4th, succeeding him as Director of Traffic.

YET another village Karzam in the Jullundur district, has become infected with plague; population 1,743. It was previously infected in October 1898. Its re-infection is not surprising, as it lies between two infected villages. On the other hand the villages of Aur and Ghutaran in the plague infected area in the Jullundur district have been declared free of the disease.

SICKNESS is prevalent amongst the men of the 9th Madras Infantry in Ceylon, there being about 50 men laid up at the Military Hospital. Most of the men are suffering from dysentery and diarrhœa and a serious cutaneous disease. Pneumonia and other chest affections are also troubling the men. The patients were removed on Wednesday to the barracks, where part of an unoccupied block has been converted into a hospital.

A CORRESPONDENT wrote to the "Times" of Malabar" a few days ago :—"Professor Deval, who visited us last October with his Circus, was mauled to death a few days ago during a performance at Karkolam. The manager of the Circus which is now at Poona wires to us :—"The statement regarding Professor Deval being mauled by a tiger is absolutely false. I have asked the *Times of Malabar* to contradict the statement."

ACCORDING to the "Berliner Politische Nachricten," the accounts of the empire for the current year close with a margin to be covered by loans, which amounts to 80,000,000 marks. In the previous year only 13,000,000 marks required to be provided by loan. Moreover, in the financial year 1899 the contributions to the Imperial Treasury from the separate German States exceed, for the first time during a long period of years, the amount which is to be handed over to these States from the proceeds of Imperial taxation. The amount of the excess is 8,000,000 marks.

SEVERAL correspondents have written to the "Pioneer" saying that they would wish to do something for the Chunar Pensioner, James Power, Lord Robert's trumpeter at the battle of Kandahar, whose case was recently alluded to in these columns. His situation is a melancholy one, for after having had to leave the army in consequence of his wound he is now threatened with blindness, and he has apparently no friends or relatives in this country to turn to in his trouble. We are all conscious that we owe much to Lord Roberts, and it is pretty certain that it would be most acceptable to his Lordship's kind heart to know that something had been done for an old soldier who was struck down at his side. The "Pioneer" will be glad to receive contributions for Power's benefit, and, if the subscribers wish it, to arrange that the money is applied to the best advantage. It might be possible to get the old soldier Home to some retreat where he could spend the remainder of his days in the society of his comrades.

LIKE another and more distinguished Royal personage, the Duke of Cambridge the other day provided an amusing incident before an interested audience. The Duke, looking hale and fit and active despite his eighty years, was inspecting the Langman Hospital equipment for South Africa. The Duke does his work carefully. As an old Commander-in-Chief, he likes to see that soldiers' dress is very correct. A fine-built figure in khaki at the extreme end of a line of men first attracted his attention. He pulled the lappet of a pocket, scrutinised the uniform carefully, and then, poking the figure playfully with his forefinger, asked, "What's this? What's this?" "This," alreay well disciplined, kept silence; but Mr. Langman smilingly replied that the figure was that of Dr. Conan Doyle, who had volunteered his services as physician. The incident ended with a hearty laugh, though it did not transpire what in the uniform or figure had led to the question. Dr. Conan Doyle himself did not know.

THE plague returns for last week show that the disease is beginning to spread to districts that have hitherto been free. Nadia and Bhagulpore report 1 and 3 cases respectively; Midnapore 2. There are two centres of infection, Calcutta and the Patna District, and it is inevitable that plague should be carried from these by travellers. Thus the Districts of Howrah, Hooghly and 24-Parganas report cases weekly, and the Districts of Monghyr, Mozufferpore, Durbhanga and Saran are all infected. Saran last week had 125 cases with 106 deaths; in Monghyr District the figures were 66 and 60. In Mozufferpore only 2 cases occurred and in Durbhanga only 1. The Patna District is by far the worst of any in India, with 1,654 seizures and 1,581 deaths. The position gives cause for continued anxiety, and the Bengal Government are straining every nerve to check the epidemic; but it has got a long start owing to the policy of the villagers of Barh in originally concealing the cases, and it may take months to stamp out the disease.

THE Government of India, owing to the exigencies of famine, will restrict their Imperial expenditure on railways during the coming financial year to 6 1-2 crores of rupees, no new lines being undertaken. In consequence of this the Agra-Delhi and Allahabad-Fyzabad broad gauge lines will be shelved, though they remain in the triennial programme. The Gondia-Satpura line in the Central Provinces is the only project of any importance not entered in that programme, but it does not follow that it may not be taken in hand before 1903. As the annual State expenditure during the next three years is to be a minimum of 6 1-2 crores, two fat years after the present lean one might enable the Government to expand their railway programme. As regards lines to be constructed by existing companies, it is probable that the Bengal-Nagpur Company will be unable to take up the Midnapur-Jherrian project this year, while the East Indian Railway Company may limit their expenditure to a small amount on the Barun-Daltonganj line, more particularly as they are anxious to prolong the Moghul Sarai-Gya line to Katrasgarh.

THE Syndicate of the Punjab University have recommended the adoption of Sir William Lee-Warner's "Citizen of India" as an additional text book for the History course for the Intermediate examination, and the recommendation will be dealt with by the Senate at their meeting on the 27th. In the Board of Studies which originally considered the book, there was a difference of opinion, some members preferring its adoption as a text book in the B. A. examination. There is a very wide difference of opinion with regard to the stage of instruction for which the "Citizen of India" is considered suitable. In the North-West Provinces Sir Lee-Warner's book is being used as a reading book in English in the Entrance classes, in Bengal the Faculty of Arts has recommended its adoption as an additional text book in Indian History, in Bombay and Madras it is considered a suitable English Reader for lower grade secondary schools only, whilst in the Punjab it is contemplated to add it to the Intermediate History Course, which does not include Indian History at all.

THE line from Toba Tek Singh the present terminus of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Branch Railway to Khanewal is to be opened for traffic on the 1st April 1900. It is 57 miles in length and, when opened, will complete the chain of railway from Wazirabad to Khanewal, a railway station on the main trunk line from Lahore to Karachi. This branch railway was started immediately after the Chenab River Canal Colonisation scheme was commenced, so as to give an outlet for the crops and produce thereby created. In the new portion of the connecting link, there is a big piece of engineering in the shape of a bridge over the Ravi, a structure of five spans one of 100 feet and four of 95 feet each. The work of construction, started by Mr. Harrington—now Engineer in chief of the Simla-Kalka Railway—has been carried through by Mr. Alexander, a temporary engineer now also employed on the Simla-Kalka-Railway, all under the direct management of Mr. Campbell Thomson, Engineer-in-chief of the North-Western Railway.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT MAFEKING.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The fighting at Mafeking is constant and severe and the British and Boer trenches are now in the closest proximity to each other.

Both sides are using dynamite hand grenades freely.

Various reports indicate that the besiegers have been reinforced.

The constitution of Lord Methuen's relief force is unknown but is believed to be largely composed of Colonial horsemen from Kimberley.

EIGHT HUNDRED MORE FREE-STATERS SUBMIT.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

A Reuter's despatch from Bloemfontein, dated yesterday, states that 800 Free Staters submitted to General Pole-Carew.

COMMISSIONS OFFERED TO METROPOLITAN VOLUNTEERS.

It is stated that 58 lieutenants' commissions in the Army are to be offered to Officers of the Metropolitan Volunteers.

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, to-day, says the Guards returned here yesterday.

Several burghers have surrendered, and deserters have arrived from Belmont with a Maxim and a nine-pounder.

Another nine-pounder has been surrendered at Colesberg.

REASSURING THE INHABITANTS.

A Cavalry Brigade has gone to Thabanchu to reassure the inhabitants and distribute the Proclamation, which is eagerly sought after.

LORD METHUEN'S ADVANCE NORTH.

Lord Methuen reached Warrenton on the 16th instant, in time to prevent the bridge being completely destroyed and to secure the front on the Vaal River.

OPENING OF THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

The regular railway service between Bloemfontein and Capetown re-opens to-morrow.

LATEST FROM MAFEKING.

Advices from Mafeking, up to the 6th instant, state all was well.

COLONEL RHODES ON THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, 18th instant, says:—Colonel Rhodes, interviewed at Home, denounced General Buller for ordering Lord Methuen to carry back the Kimberleyites after their relief to the Orange River. He said the military worried them greatly during the siege and the head-quarters exaggerated the Boer forces which were only 30,000 in all.

A FIERCE ATTACK ON MAFEKING.

BOERS REPULSED AT ALL POINTS.

The latest news from Mafeking is contained in a Cape Town telegram received on Thursday (March 1). It ran as follows:—A despatch received here from Mafeking states that on Saturday the Boers directed a severe and protracted assault on Mafeking, and were driven off at all points. The truce which has for so long been observed on the Sabbath, was broken on Sunday by another fierce attack. After determined fighting the Boers were repulsed with the loss of forty killed and wounded. The gallant defenders were able to take advantage of the shelter afforded by the earthworks, and our losses only amounted to two killed and three wounded."

On February 16 the following message was sent off from Mafeking:—On Sunday, February 11, a dance was interrupted by a nalarm that the Boers intended to attack us. The enemy fired heavily, but their attack was never pushed home. On the following day Captain Girdwood, late of the 3rd Irish Rifles, was mortally wounded, to the great and universal regret of the garrison. Heavy firing was kept up at night. The firing was continued all through the 13th. On February 14 "Creaky," the Boer 94-pounder, was dismantled at nightfall. On the 15th "Creaky" had disappeared but it was found five miles west of the town. It began shelling at midday, but the distance was equally favourable for the gun and us. Though it is inappreciable as yet our gradual advance has at last made the Boers uneasy. The firing was maintained all night. It afforded a pretty sight. Such spectacles are, however, beginning to pall on us. Bullets are falling everywhere to-day, for the firing has become very vicious. Our guns occasionally stir the enemy up. All is well.

INDIAN FOLLOWERS' FAMILY RELIEF FUND.

It has been decided to form a fund at Army Head Quarters for the relief of the families of native followers now employed in South Africa. It is proposed to make a small monthly allowance to each family, to be distributed by the officers of the Corps or departments to which the followers belonged, or by whom they were entertained for service. This arrangement will facilitate relief, simplify accounts, and reduce working expenses to a minimum.

The general administration of the Fund will be in the hands of the following committee, of which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has kindly consented to be patron:—Brigadier-General, Sir F. Elles, K. C. B., Officiating Adjutant-General in India, Brigadier-General, Sir A. Gaselee, K. C. B., Officiating Quarter-Master-General in India, Major General T. F. Hobday, C. B., Commissary-General in-Chief, Surgeon-Major-General W. Taylor, C. B., Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, Honorary Treasurer, Captain G. des Barrow, 4th Bengal Lancers. Officiating Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Honorary Secretary, Captain A. H. Bingley, 7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs Attache Army Head Quarters.

A small sum, sufficient for immediate requirements is now in hand, and will be supplimented shortly by a grant of Rs. 5,000, which Messrs. King, King & Co., of Bombay, as the Agents of the Mansion House Fund, have kindly placed at the disposal of the committee. The same firm whose valuable assistance is cordially acknowledged, has promised to make further grants from the same source if necessary.

The committee will be glad to receive information regarding families in need of assistance, and Officers Commanding districts and stations, as well as regimental and departmental Officers, are requested to communicate particulars of the same to the Honorary Secretary, Army Head Quarters, with a view to relief being promptly afforded.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bengal arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhowngger	4 24-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2 ex.
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 11-16

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

Sir William Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief, died last night.

The funeral of the late Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Lockhart, took place at 5 p.m., to-day, at the military cemetery. All the troops in garrison took part and also the whole Volunteer force and the Field Battery from Barrackpore.

The route from the Fort, where he died, was lined with troops, and two salutes of 17 guns fired.

The end came suddenly, but Sir William Lockhart's condition for some time has been so grave that little surprise has been felt. Regret is universal, his Excellency having been universally respected and beloved.

LATER.

Sir William Lockhart's funeral was a most impressive one. The Metropolitan officiated and Lady Lockhart herself attended, all the high officials and military officers and a vast concourse of people being present. Salutes were fired from field batteries brought into Calcutta for the purpose. Expressions of sympathy are pouring in from all sides.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day states that his Excellency the Viceroy desires to place upon record his sense of the heavy loss sustained by the Army in India of their late Commander-in-Chief In his military career of an exceptional brilliancy in many parts of the Empire Sir William Lockhart had shown himself to be a brave soldier, intrepid explorer and natural leader of men. Upon the Frontier his name was not more widely known than it was respected, and native soldiers of the Indian Army, no less than their British comrades, will mourn in him both a Captain of their choice and a personal friend. The Civil unites with the Military Service in deploring the untimely death of a great soldier and distinguished servant of the Crown.

The Governor-General in Council directs that as a mark of respect to the late Commander-in-Chief flags be hoisted half-mast high at all military and civil stations in India and minute guns fired at each station where there is artillery.

The Governor-General in Council further directs that all Officers of the Army shall wear mourning for fourteen days.

The High Court was closed to-day as a token of respect.

POONA, MARCH 19.

Upon receipt of the news at the Bombay Command Head-quarters of the death of Sir William Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief in India, the flag of Major General Burnett was hoisted half-mast. Seventeen minute guns were fired at Kirkee, at 5-30 p. m, being the time fixed for the funeral.

THE OFFICIATING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lieutenant-General Sir Power Palmer, Commanding the Punjab District, who is the next senior Officer will officiate as Commander-in-Chief until a fresh appointment is made.

Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart was a son of the late Rev. L. Lockhart, of Wicketshaw, and Milton Lockhart, Co. Lanark. He was born in 1841, and married in 1864, Caroline Amelia, daughter of late Major General E. Lascelles Dennys, and secondly 1888, Mary Katharine, daughter of late Captain William Eccles, Coldstream Guards. Sir William entered the Bengal Army, as an ensign on the 4th Oct. 1858, being appointed Lieutenant in the 44th Bengal N. I. on the 19th June 1859. He obtained his captaincy on the 16th Dec. 1868, and in the meantime had seen service in Oude and in the Bhutan campaign. In this latter campaign he was Adjutant of the 14th Bengal Lancers and took part in the reconnaissance to Cherung and his services were acknowledged by the Government of India in 1865. For this campaign he received the medal with clasp. In the Abyssinian War of 1869-68 he served as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Merewether, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and he was present at the action of Arogee and the capture of Magdala, being mentioned in despatches and receiving another medal. In 1868 he also saw service on the North-West Frontier of India with the Hazara Field Force in the Black Mountain Expedition, being appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General to the 2nd Brigade. He was again mentioned in the despatches and was awarded the clasp for his services. From October 1869 to 21st June 1875 he was D. A. Q. M. G. in the Bengal Command. During the Dutch War in Acheen, from 1875 to 1877, he was present at the capture of Lambada, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal and clasp. He obtained his Majority on the 9th June 1877, and was made Lieut.-Colonel on the 6th April 1879. From the 22nd June 1875 to 19th May 1880 he held the staff appointment of A. Q. M. G. of the Bengal Command. He took part in the Afghan War of 1879-80, first as Road Commandant in the Khyber, and afterwards as Assistant-Qr.-Master-General and Deputy Adjutant and Qr.-Master-General to Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts' Division. He was present at the affairs of Karez-i-Mir and Takht-i-Shah and took part in the operations in and around Cabul. He was mentioned in despatches, received the medal and clasp for the campaign and at the close was gazetted a C.B. From the 19th November 1880 to 5th April 1885 he was Deputy Qr.-Master-General (Intelligence Branch) of the Indian Army. He became Brevet-Colonel on the 6th April 1883 and served with the Chitral Mission from 12th June 1885 to 26th July 1886. From 17th September 1886 to 25th March 1887 he commanded the 3rd Brigade in the Upper Burma Force, during the expedition of 1885-87; and for his services in this connection he was made a K.C.B. received the thanks of the Government, and was given the clasp. Thereafter until March 1889, he held the appointment of Brigadier General of Bengal, and was Assistant Military Secretary for the Indian Force, at the head-quarters of the Army, from 1st April 1889 to 7th October 1890 He commanded the field force during the trouble on the North-West Frontier in 1890-91 and was promoted to Major-General. At Isanai in 1892, and again in Waziristan during the trouble of 1894-95, having meanwhile been promoted Lieutenant-General, he had command of the Field Force and at the close of the second campaign he was gazetted K.C.S.I. He became General on the 9th November 1896 and commanded the Tirah Expedition of 1897-98. When it was found necessary to organise the largest punitive force that had ever operated amongst the turbulent tribes of the frontier, it was generally felt that Sir William Lockhart was the man to have the command of the forces against the Afridis, and accordingly on the 4th September 1897 Sir William Lockhart was summoned from Nauheim, in Germany, where he had been staying, and was ordered to take command of the forces. By the end of October the force had been organised. It amounted to upwards of 50,000 men and followers and more than 20,000 animals. Sir William directed the actions of Unagru Kotal and of the Sampagha and Arbanga passes, the reconnaissance of the Saran Sar and the actions of 9th and 11th November 1897; the operations at and around Dwatoi and the action of 24th November 1897; the operations against the Khavi Khel Chumpannis, and those from the 7th to 14th December in the Bara Valley, and from the 26th to 30th December in the Bazaar. For his services in this campaign he received the thanks of the Government of India and was made a G. C. B. The conduct of the campaign in the Tirah has been variously criticised, but that Sir William Lockhart had by no means forfeited the confidence of the Government was shown by the fact that on Sir George White's term of office as Commander-in-Chief in India, in 1897, Sir William Lockhart was appointed to the Chief Command of the Indian Army. Although he was nominally a "General List Infantry" officer practically the whole of Sir William Lockhart's regimental service was with the Native Cavalry. During the Tirah Campaign he had not the best of health, and at its close in March, 1898, he took leave and went to England. On the 20th of March an order was issued from Simla appointing General Nairne, then Commanding the Forces in Bombay, to act as Provisional Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir William Lockhart returned to India on 4th November, 1898, and took up the duties of Commander-in-Chief. Personally he was a man of much charm of manner and was generally popular with his staff.

Sir William Lockhart had also a fine record apart from his active services with the Army. Thus nearly thirty years ago he received the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, which was awarded him for jumping into the water with all his clothes on, and, with the assistance of Lieutenant (now Colonel) M. Clementi, of the Bengal Staff Corps, rescuing two women who had been upset from a boat on the Morar Lake, Gwalior, on December 26th, 1869. He had been attached to the Instruction Staff of the Swiss army, and had been employed under the Foreign Office for the relief of the crew of the Nissro, captured by the Malay Rajah of Tenom.

The "Englishman," in alluding to Sir William Lockhart's breakdown, observed:—"The Commander-in-Chief has now been campaigning almost continuously for ten years, generally in chief command, and the exposure and anxiety have naturally told on him. The office work of a Commander-in-Chief is extraordinarily severe, and when combined with Council work, as it is in Calcutta, is almost more than the strongest man can safely undertake without danger to his health. Lord Roberts made no secret of his distaste for Council work, and was continually on tour. Sir William Lockhart has endeavoured to carry out both duties, with the result that he has temporarily broken down. It would be a great misfortune to India if the Commander-in-Chief were compelled by illhealth to resign. He has won the confidence of and is thoroughly trusted by the Native Army, which he has not only led to victory in eight campaigns, but for which he has procured an increase of pay which has placed the men in comparatively comfortable circumstances, especially during the last few years of scarcity. Apart from his military experience, Sir William Lockhart is one of the few members of the Executive Council who has a personal knowledge of India.

The Military Member has to leave during the year, the Financial Member leaves India at once, and the Law Member has no Indian experience. The only possible successors to Sir William Lockhart are Lord Kitchener and Sir Henry Brackenbury. The former, however, has no Indian experience, and the latter has been out of soldier's harness for the last ten years. If Sir William Lockhart resigns, though we sincerely hope he may not be obliged to do so, Lord Kitchener will presumably be appointed. Of course the latter will hardly be able to join before the end of the year, and doubtless Sir Power Palmer, the senior General in India, will act temporarily."

The usual seventeen minute guns were fired from the saluting battery, Bombay, yesterday evening, at the time fixed for the funeral and flags were placed half mast high.

The following telegram from the Government of India, dated the 19th instant, is published in a "Government Gazette" Extraordinary issued last night:—

"Government of India regret that his Excellency Sir William Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief, India, died last night. Please direct all flags under civil authories to be flown half mast."

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council hereby directs that the flag at the Castle should be hoisted half mast high till further orders.

INCREASE OF HARBOUR AND COAST DEFENCE LASCARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

An increase, to be carried out in 1900-1901 of 141 men in the establishment of harbour and coast defence lascars, has been sanctioned.

THE FINANCE STATEMENT.

The Finance Statement will be issued at noon on Wednesday simultaneously in Calcutta and Bombay.

A PERMANENT INSURANCE FUND FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

A correspondence is published here, which has passed between the Maharajah of Jaipur and the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, in which the Maharajah offers unconditionally to deposit fifteen lakhs of rupees as a permanent insurance fund, the interest on which is to be devoted to famine relief in India in years of scarcity, and to accumulate in years of plenty, six months' interest being expended this year in advance. H. E. the Viceroy accepts this princely offer and the best means of constituting the fund are to be discussed.

SIR ARTHUR TREVOR.

Sir Arthur Trevor, Public Works Member, visits Bombay at the beginning of April before proceeding to Simla.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR TO QUETTA.

Mr. Lawrence, Major Baring, Colonel Fenn, and Captains Campbell, Wilkinson and Knox accompany H. E. the Viceroy to Quetta. The party thereafter will visit Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, and Kohat.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 18.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 p.m., to-day.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

The one great factor that is operating against the authorities in Calcutta in their endeavour to stamp out plague is the concealment of cases by certain sections of the native population. With a mortality from all causes well exceeding 300 per day, it is plain that the disease has assumed an epidemic form, and the exodus of thousands of residents shows that the natives themselves know this. The Marwaris in particular are fleeing, and they will not return until the health of the city improves. If only all cases were promptly reported, there might be some hope of staying the progress of the plague, and Government have made an earnest appeal to the more enlightened among the citizens to strengthen their hands by bringing the people into a less suspicious frame of mind. The plague regulations are being worked in the mildest manner: every precaution is taken not to offend the religious susceptibilities of Hindus or Mahomedans, or to obtrude unnecessarily into their domestic life, but still popular prejudices cannot be overcome. So long as the concealment of cases continues fresh centres of infection must be established and the epidemic will spread. There is also the very real danger that the people who are hurrying off by train every day may carry the plague with them to towns and villages that are now untouched. They take their clothing, bedding and household goods, and they are not called upon to have these disinfected before starting; yet officers who will shortly be proceeding to Simla will have to undergo the inconvenience of their servants being stopped at Kalka, while their clothing, etc., is being put through a process of purification. The dropping cases of plague that have appeared of late in various parts of Bengal, apart from the Patna District, go to prove that the disease is being carried into the Mofussil; and we have also reports from Rangoon of cases on steamers from the Hughli. If the latter cases grow in number, trade will be seriously interfered with, as the Burma Government have already had to impose ten days' quarantine against arrivals from Calcutta. We can only hope that concealment of cases in the latter city will soon stop, so that remedial measures may become effective.—*Pioneer.*

The special war correspondent of the "Natal Witness" writes:—"One hundred miles in five days may be accounted fairly good walking for a man unburdened with any weight but that of his own carcase and clothes. When wounded have to be carried on stretchers for nearly half that distance, and the greater portion of the remainder is traversed by men laden with heavy kit, such marching, I think, will be acknowledged as very creditable work. Such is the feat lately performed by the Indian Ambulance Corps, and one that any body of men might be proud of."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

THE BOAT RACE CREWS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Llandudno, the "Queen of Welsh watering places," was invaded on Saturday by a crowd—not of health seekers—but of pleasure seekers, the occasion being the 19th meeting between Wales and Ireland, under the Association code. The visitors had won the last three engagements, and were confident of adding another victory to the list. Wales unfortunately could not command their best talent, such men as Morris, Notts Forest; Pugh, Lincoln City; Trevor Owen, Wolverhampton; and Jones, Tottenham Hotspur, not being available. However, the Welsh Association had every confidence in their team, and that this confidence was not misplaced, was shown by the excellent performance they gave. Of the eighteen previous encounters Wales came out victorious on nine occasions, Ireland won six, and three were drawn.

The home team did have a little more attacking in the first portion of the game, the wind just giving them sufficient help to be useful. The defence of the Irishmen was, however, very sound, Cochrane putting in some very fine play. The Welsh defence was also quite as stubborn, and time after time the back division on either side came to the rescue when things looked very black. Wales ought to have pierced their opponents' defence in the first half, but they finished very badly on several occasions when it looked certain they would score. Ireland were also unlucky more than once, but they did not do quite so much pressing in the earlier stages of the game as the Welshmen did. Half-time saw a blank sheet. The visitors resumed with rare spirit and looked like running out victors, but the home side soon had their opponents under control, and the game, for a time, once more became even. A quarter of an hour from the finish the first of a series of incidents, leading to a brilliant finish on the part of the home side, took place. This was the disallowing by the referee of an off-side goal put through by Parry. The Welshmen, however, would not be denied, and they carried all before them. Parry again shot into goal, and Scott secured but Jones rushed up and dashed the ball into the net. A few minutes later a penalty kick was given against M'Shane for handling, and W. Meredith safely converted this into a second point for his team. And so ended a most pleasant game, Wales being left well-deserved victors by two goals to none. The Welsh defence, as before intimated, was magnificent, the backs kicking and tackling splendidly.

The International Championship of the Rugby world seems as if it will go to Wales this season, for after the meeting of Ireland and Scotland on Saturday at Dublin, the issue was declared open, and with a defeat and a draw each they cannot enter the running with Wales. The game at Lansdowne-road was not remarkable for any brilliant football, such as one saw at Gloucester and Swansea when Wales were the victors, but it demonstrated the fact that there are still sterling scrummagers in both Ireland and Scotland, for the contest resolved itself into a struggle between the two packs, and a rare fight it was. Ireland, if anything, had the better of the argument, but they failed to score, owing either to lack of finish or too much excitement. Not a point was, therefore, registered, and the match, which was not too interesting from a spectator's point of view, ended indirectly to the advantage of Wales.

In fact the Welshmen had a particular interest in the international game at Dublin, and the result will only increase the confidence in the Welsh team with Ireland and Scotland. Without a victory it is a fair deduction that both countries are below the standard of past years. It is now likely that the Welsh team will be the strongest possible, as according to the latest advice Hellings will turn out for the first time since his accident at Gloucester on Saturday next. There is just a possibility of Pearson replacing Trew on the left wing, but although the old Millhillian is certainly worth his place the separation of the Swansea pair would meet with a lot of criticism.

Four matches in the third round of the English Cup competition were decided on Saturday. But only in one of these contests was there a definite result arrived at. This was the game in which Southampton defeated West Bromwich Albion by two goals to one. The matches between Milwall Athletic and Aston Villa, Sheffield United and Bury, and Preston North End and Notts Forest were drawn, and these will have to be replayed.

Under Rugby rules, on Saturday, the second of the matches between North and South was played at Leicester, when the South beat the North by two goals and four tries to three tries. The bad weather had left the surface of the turf greasy and soft; but this in scarcely any degree seemed to affect the football, which was very bright to follow and made the crowd of 5,000 people enthusiastic. It was on the form in this match that the Rugby Union were to largely base their judgment in choosing the English side against Scotland for March 10. And so well did the men who had beaten Ireland a fortnight before again do that the Rugby Union Executive had after all only a light task in making up their minds as to the constitution of the next English fifteen. One of the chief sources of the success of the South lay in the play of W. L. Bunting, the old Cambridge Blue and International, whose claims had so far this season been ignored by the Rugby Union. And there was another very pronounced feature of the play. This was the work of the Southern scrummagers. The Cambridge contingent were excellent, and nothing could have surpassed the herculean work of Daniell, Scott, and Reynolds. The South forwards were more genuine scrummagers than were the North; their footwork was better, and they shoved very hard. The kick-and rush game played by certain of the North forwards was very unprofitable to their side, but Bell and Alexander were very good, and made sure of their places against Scotland. In every way it was a very good match, and the form of the men made English Unionists very optimistic of our chances against Scotland at Edinburgh next month.

After the match at Leicester the following team was chosen to play for England against Scotland at Edinburgh on March 10:—H. T. Gamlin (Somerset), back; G. C. Robinson (Northumberland), G. Gordon-Smith (Kent), W. L. Bunting (Richmond), and R. Forrest (Blackheath), three-quarter backs; G. H. Marsden (Yorkshire), and J. B. Marquis (Cheshire), halves; R. W. Bell (Northumberland), H. Alexander and J. Baxter (Cheshire), J. Daniell and C. T. Scott (Cambridge University), S. Reynolds (Richmond), A. F. Todd (Kent), and J. P. Shooter (Yorkshire), forwards.

The League tournament was almost at a standstill on Saturday as concerns the First Division. It was limited to one engagement, but even this one provided the knowing ones with something to talk about. Glossop have been enjoying a pretty long rest, and whether this has acted as a kind of tonic or whatever the cause, we may safely assume that they opened the eyes of the Wearsiders. When Sunderland visited the new member in the month of October they carried away both points. In the return they had to cry, content with one only, no goal being provided by either party. As a curiosity we may call attention to the fact that the only teams that have prevented Sunderland scoring on their own ground are respectively at the top and bottom of the table. What is the moral?

The further it goes the competition for the places of honour in the Second Division of the League seems to grow in interest. For several weeks the changes in the position of the first two or three have been quite extraordinary, and anybody can see that the path that leads to the championship is not covered with roses. It is bestrewn with kopjes that are very hard to surmount, and although the season is pretty well advanced no man can name the two clubs that will ultimately secure promotion. First one club and then another reaches the "Pinnacle of fame" only to be knocked off a week later. Take Saturday, for instance. The club that held the pride of place on Saturday morning descended as low as fourth before evening, this being a truly remarkable change.

The University crews have now been in training for nearly a fortnight, and may be presumed to have been definitely made up, subject to any casualties which may occur later during practice. Two such casualties have already happened—one in either crew—since the training began. At Oxford, Hale (of Balliol), and at Cambridge, Chapman (of Third Trinity) have been respectively stopped from rowing by medical and military authorities, and have had to resign their seats to others. Oxford are at present the more backward crew. In weight they have no disadvantage, but they have not so many seasoned and school oars as Cambridge. Their stroke has now shaped much better than his form in the December trial eights seemed to promise. At that date he was irregular and wooden in his swing, and very deficient in elastic play of the hips on the recovery. He now swings with much more life and freedom, and withal seems to row long and to do good work. The weak point of Oxford for the last two seasons has been at No. 7. And so it is again this year. Their present 7 is, to start with, full small for so important a post; also he does not seem strong enough to row it out behind stroke. He cuts the finish and begins to swing forward again while stroke is still swinging back. Hale, while he was at work, looked most like making a 7, provided he could shape as well on bow as on stroke side. Now that he (Hale) is "hors de combat," the No. 5 (Grimston) looks most like making a 7. Anyhow, he can row the stroke out, and could couple up the crew to stroke, which at present is imperfectly done. The No. 6 is a backward oar, but very powerful, and well worth persevering with; if he should get more handy in swing and in command of his blade he will well repay the trouble spent on him. Nos. 4, 3, and 7 are much the same as last year; the bow seat has been of late oscillating between Etherington Smith and Dutton. Either has good credentials; the former for choice. So far, Oxford have only three old oars at work, as against five old Blues rowing for Cambridge; and their recruits though a stronger lot than the new hands of Cambridge, are more backward. The oars are not quite together; but that is not very important a month before the race. The sliding is sound, and feathering clean on the whole. They are a crew which, if well handled, might do justice to their weight and strength a month hence, but at present they do not do so. The loss of Hale has been most serious to them.

Cambridge are an advanced crew, looking already fit, as to shape, row the race, though, of course, they are not yet in hard condition. That they should be advanced is not to be wondered at, since the five stern oars are the same as last year, and four of them, as also the present No. 2, rowed together at Henley. Stroke is rowing, if anything, better than last year, and none of his Old Guards show any depreciation in form since last season. Bow is a waterman and a good worker. The new 2 and 3 are perhaps a trifle less effective than the two who filled those seats last year, but they keep time and work fairly. No. 2 is the least in harmony; too much arm and leg work, and not enough trunk swing, and rather wooden and disjointed in body action; not blending the various components of the stroke harmoniously. Still his antecedents as a worker are good, and he may pick up the more elastic style of the stern oars in due course. No. 3 does not swing straight, and uses the legs unevenly, but works reasonably. There is not so clean a feather all through the boat as at Oxford, but in other respects the style is much more settled and advanced than that of Oxonians; and the pace, so far as can be judged, when the crew row hard at a slow stroke, is very promissing. The crew will go to Cookham on March 8, to Colonel F. C. Ricardo's. There is an unusual volume of water just now in the Ouse at Ely, which helps to bring on the crew. Too often Cantab crews have been badly hampered by the deadness of their home river and its shoals, and have had to study body action and grip of the beginning after reaching the Thames. This year they have had no such drawback. If they have slightly weakened their ranks in the recruits of three seats, as against last year, they anyhow retain the winning style, and have the benefit of five stern oars—in identical seats, who have not fallen off but rather improved, each and all, since 1899.

Judging from the continued demand for tickets there ought to be a big crowd at the inter'Varsity Association match this year. Both teams have been practising assiduously during the week, and have brought off a match, but the position remains just about the same. The Cantabs' exposition against Reading was not brilliant, their combination, especially in the second half, being very so-so, and they appeared to tire a good deal. Whether this was from lack of earlier practice or the outcome of an extra special effort at the beginning of the game is a moot point. Anyway, one is not impressed with their all round form, albeit Moon, Gosling, Snell, and Blaker did several smart things at times. On the day's form and by comparison they certainly are nothing near so "classy" as Campbell's team of last year.

Driffield, in goal, is only fairly average, and of course, the Varsities don't often get a custodian of W. Campbell's calibre. However, the St. Catherine's man seems fairly reliable, at any rate. Masterman and Crossley, at back, are pretty sound, and the same may be said of Cautley. Young, and Braithwaite, at half—that is to say, individually! Collectively they do not combine properly; in fact, once or twice during the above match they appeared quite at sea with the short passing tactics of the Reading men. The forwards are speedy enough, and clever enough, if it comes to that, but in this direction also old time hesitancy—especially in front of goal—was markedly apparent. Speaking frankly, they are not a great team.

The all-round form shown by the Oxonians last Thursday v. G. O. Smith's XI. was an agreeable surprise. The latter took down a very hot lot, and they won by four goals to three after a really fine tussle. Jameson and confreres played with great dash throughout; they combined much better than ever before this season while individually nearly every man was at his best. The exception was at centre forward, where Morgan Owen was hardly a success, and it is quite on the cards that the forward line may even yet undergo further alteration. Except that he appeared a trifle casual now and again Wilkinson, in goal, was quite at his best Blackburn and Wild were sorely taxed at back more than once, yet both came out of the ordeal with flying colours. The halves, especially Osborne were in great form throughout. All the forwards combined well, Foster and Ryder in particular giving the opposition a good deal trouble throughout.

Postponed from last week owing to floods, the Cambridge Lent eight oared races were begun on Tuesday afternoon, when there was a strong stream running. In the third Division four bumps were made by Magdalen, King's 2, Pembroke 4, and Selwyn 2, the defeated boats being Third Trinity 2, Caius 3, Trinity Hall 4, and Clare 3 respectively. In the Second Division there were also four bumps, by Clare 1, Selwyn 1, Queen's 1, and St. Catharine's, the boats descending being: Corpus 1, First Trinity 3, First Trinity 4, and First Trinity 5 respectively. There was also a disputed claim by Sidney 1 on Lady Margaret 2, and these will have to row again First Trinity 1 easily kept head of the First Division. Caius 1 beat Pembroke 1 at Grassy Corner. King's 1 caught Trinity Hall 2 in Post Reach, and Third Trinity 1 rowed up over these two vacancies and caught Lady Margaret 1 at the top of Long Reach, thus ascending three places. First Trinity 2 bumped Christ's 1 in the middle of Long Reach; and Caius defeated Pembroke 2 at the Gut.

A large audience, very patriotic and enthusiastic as a result of the joyous news of the morning, witnessed an interesting roller-skating gymkhana yesterday evening. The programme of events opened with a three-miles race, which was keenly contested by seven skaters, H. Bartlett beating J. Hendry in the home straight by three yards, and H. Wilson, who was third. Time, 10 min. 46 3-5 sec. The two laps hurdle race over two-feet barriers produced an exciting race in the final heat, T. H. Farbrother getting clear at the last turn, and winning by fifteen yards. J. N. Day and H. Farrell were second and third respectively, about thirty yards separating them. In the one lap obstacle race, where the obstacles in one instance were formidable looking see-saw planks—a terror to a man on "rollers"—T. H. Farbrother was first, A. Linwood second, and G. Hall third. The winner ran cleverly through his obstacles and won easily by thirty yards. H. C. Maclean beat his brother, H. W. Maclean, fairly easily, and the three-legged race was secured by W. Spain and G. Cooper. Other events included an egg and spoon race for ladies, a waltzing competition—a very graceful item—and a comic football match. Throughout the evening patriotism ran very high with a certain section of the audience.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

The lotteries on the Hunt Cup Races will be sold at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5-30 p.m.

THE COLLISION NEAR SURAT.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A marine court, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, (president), Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Mr. Thomas A. Galley, Master Mariner, (members), met in the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the collision between the British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Patna and a fishing-boat near Surat on the 10th January last, Captain Denny, of the s. s. Chusan, and Captain Robertson, of the s. s. Chulmleigh, were appointed assessors. Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Government; Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the owners of the s. s. Patna; and Mr. K. Vessavawalla, pleader, appeared for the tindal of the fishing boat.

Mr. Nicholson, in opening the inquiry, said the facts were very simple. On the 10th January last the s. s. Patna, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, was making for Dwarka, and at about 8-30 or 8-45 in the morning it was not very far from that place. As the court would understand during that period of the year the sun rose very late, but at 8-45 a. m. it was well up above the horizon. He mentioned that fact because probably some remarks would be made about the sun at the time of the accident. The Patna was steering S. 50° E. and the officer, who came on watch at eight o'clock, was Mr. Morrison, the third officer. The evidence would show that when Mr. Morrison came on watch, he was told to look out for fishing boats, for these boats were likely to be numerous on that part of the coast. About 8-40 or just a few minutes before the accident took place, Mr. Bond, the second officer, came on the bridge to take the sides, He (Mr. Nicholson) could not say whether Mr. Morrison passed on the warning to Mr. Bond as to keeping a look-out for fishing-boats, but he thought they would have some evidence on that point. At all events, Mr. Bond remained on the bridge taking the sides, and the third officer went into the chart room to take the time. While this was going the ship was travelling at a speed of 11 knots an hour, and the first thing relating to the accident, which occurred after Mr. Bond came on the bridge, was that on looking out he found that they were just on the point of running down a fishing boat which was fifty yards off. Immediately an order was given for putting the helm over, and the second officer ran up and assisted the sukani in executing that order. But the steamer ran into the boat and cut it into two. The boat was destroyed, and though there was no loss of life, every thing in it was lost. No look-out was kept with the exception of this officer on the bridge. Whether that was a proper thing to do, it was for the court to say. These were the whole of the facts, and the question was who was to blame for the accident to the boat; The suggestion was that the sun was so low and directly ahead that it was impossible or very difficult to see at any great distance in the direction the steamer was steering; that the boat with which she collided was not visible at the time Mr. Morrison went down the bridge; and that owing to the taking of the sides the boat was not noticed until it was too close to avoid the accident. That was the suggestion and it was for the court to decide whether it should be accepted or not.

Captain F. P. Howiden, master of the s.s. Patna, was the first witness examined by Mr. Nicholson. He said at the time of the accident, the Patna was on her voyage from Karachi to Bombay direct. They carried two or three saloon passengers and a few deck passengers. They had a general cargo and a crew of 83 all told. On the day of accident he had given the usual orders to keep a look-out for bugios and patemars. When they were about 15 miles from Dwarka, he heard some one give the order "Port the helm." He was aft at the time. Immediately after the order was given witness saw the third officer running aft repeating the order. The third officer went to assist the sukani, who had already put on the helm. Witness then went forward and saw some wreckage floating past on both sides. He next went to the bridge, by which time the chief officer had already got a boat lowered close to the water and it picked up nine persons. A second boat was also lowered, but there was no man to pick up. About an hour after the accident, the ship proceeded on her course. He was perfectly satisfied with the way in which Mr. Bond and Mr. Morrison performed their duties. He never had any occasion to find fault with either of them as watch-keeping officers.

Examined by Mr. Lynch, witness said when the collision took place, they were out of sight of land. He considered both Mr. Bond and Mr. Morrison perfectly capable and competent officers. He felt no shock when the collision took place. Mr. W. D. Morrison, third officer of the s. s. Patna, said at the time of the accident, the weather was fine. The sun was strong and almost ahead. He could not say it was hazy. There was a strong glare on the water. When the second officer came on the bridge, he sent witness to the chart-room to take the time. Soon after witness went into the chart-room, he heard the second officer sing out the order "Port the helm." Witness ran out of the chart-room and assisted the sukani in putting the helm over. He thought that while he was in the chart-room the second officer relieved him on his look-out duty.

Examined by Mr. Vessavewala witness said he should have seen the fishing-boat if there had been no glare. He should have seen the boat before the second officer relieved him.

Mr. Frank A. Bond, second officer, said he did not consider that he had relieved the third officer on his look-out duty by remaining on the bridge and by sending him to take the time. Under ordinary circumstances he would be about four minutes taking the time. Witness did not consider it his duty to keep a look-out while he was taking sides. While the third officer was taking time in the chart-room, there would be no look-out at all. It was usual while witness was taking the sides for the third officer to put the sukani on the look-out duty.

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ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

OPENING OF A NEW BUILDING.

YESTERDAY evening the formal opening took place of the new building of the Anglo-Indian Association of Western India at Apollo Bunder. The building has been erected as the official head-quarters and for residential chambers for members of the Association, the foundation-stone having been laid on the 27th January, 1899, by Lord Sandhurst. The proceeding last evening before the opening took place in a shamiana erected on ground adjoining the building, and the tent was prettily decorated while both it and the hall were brilliantly illuminated. His Excellency the Governor was announced to perform the opening ceremony but owing to the garden party at Government House he was unable to be present. In his absence the opening was performed by the Bishop of Bombay who arrived about half-past nine. In the meantime Mr. M. T. Carroll, President of the Association, occupied the chair at the annual meeting, and was supported by Messrs. Morris, Harrington, W.H. Paton, and Earle Simmons, general secretary of the Association. There was a large attendance of members and friends of the Association.

Mr. Simmons, the secretary, having read the annual report,

Mr. Harrington moved its adoption. He dwelt upon the various advantages offered by the Association to the Anglo-Indian community and made an earnest appeal to those who had not yet joined it to become members, and put the Association on a firmer footing. There were at present 466 members and he expressed the hope that the number would soon be considerably increased.

Mr. W. H. Paton seconded the motion, and the report was unanimously adopted.

A programme of music was afterwards given by members of the Association choir, Mr. Harrington and Mr. B. Defrece, the latter's humorous songs being very greatly enjoyed.

Upon the arrival of his Lordship the Bishop, Mr. Carroll said that owing to unforeseen circumstances his Excellency the Governor was unable to be present. His Lordship the Bishop had however graciously kindly and promptly agreed to take his Excellency's place. He therefore proposed to read the address, which they proposed to present to his Excellency and he would ask his Lordship to present it to him. The address was as follows :—

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote of Exeter, C.B., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We the undersigned President, vice-Presidents and members of the Council of the Anglo-Indian Association of Western India beg on behalf of the members to approach your Excellency with loyal greetings. This Association represents the members of the domiciled British and European community and their descendants in India. The objects briefly stated are as follows :—A.—To secure representation for our Community in the Councils of the Indian Empire on terms of equality with other communities. B.—To secure for our Community an equality of rights and privileges with imported British labour, whether in the Civil or Military Services of the State in India. C.—To secure an equality of rights and privileges for the various sections of our Community in all the philanthropic measures of Government designed to assist the people of the country, more especially in matters of general and technical education, industrial pursuits and the paid service of arms. D.—To promote the material, intellectual, social and moral advancement of our Community and protect the rights and status of British and other European residents of India and their descendents and to further their common interests by every possible constitutional means. E.—To adopt or promote such philanthropic, economic, industrial, educational, or other measures as may be best calculated to ameliorate the condition of the various classes of our community. F.—To found or maintain libraries or reading-rooms for general use among the members, and to establish a newspaper or other magazine to advocate the cause of our community. G.—To acquire funds, lands, buildings, and other moveable or immoveable property, and to hold the same for, and in the interests of, the Association. During the seventeen years of the existence of this Association it has been privileged from time to time to address Government on the various matters affecting the community's interests, and has had the honour of being consulted by Government in relation thereto. It has also been enabled to promote the welfare of the community under the several heads of the memorandum of Association above specified. The building containing the Association Hall, which is to be formally opened this evening, is the outcome of a scheme for providing not only the head-quarters of the Association, but suitable living accommodation for some of the members of the community, thus being a part, as it were, of Lord Sandhurst's scheme embodied in the City Improvement Trust Bill. We believe that this is but the first step in that direction and that this work will continue until the need has been appreciably met. The foundation-stone of this building was kindly laid by his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., on the 17th January, 1899. It provides seven suites of rooms which have been let to members: and a large Hall containing members' Sitting Room, a Reading Room and Library, Billiard Room and Secretary's Office, a Piazza for refreshments and a flat terrace which has been laid out as a garden. To the west two additional plots of Port Trust land have been secured and on this four Tennis Courts have been laid out. Much remains to be done. It is not, however, the intention of the Council to trouble your Excellency just now with details, but to join in extending to your Excellency and Lady Northcote a hearty and cordial welcome. It is our earnest wish that your Excellency may be spared the troublous experiences of your predecessor, and we fervently pray that God may abundantly bless your labours, that famine and pestilence may speedily disappear, and peace and prosperity be once more firmly established.

The Bishop expressed his condolence with them for the disappointment they had experienced through the inability of his Excellency the Governor to be present. He knew that it was a matter of great regret to his Excellency that he could not come. He (the Bishop) would have great pleasure in taking the address to him and he had no doubt that the matter of it would secure his attention. Proceeding the Bishop said he was exceedingly glad of the opportunity of being present and taking part in their proceedings. He was sorry that he did not know so much about their Association as he would hope to know in the future. He believed that he would find himself in agreement with many of their objects and if so he would be happy to further them in any little way which might be in his power. (Applause.)

After a vote of thanks to his Lordship he proceeded to formally open the new building and thereafter refreshments were served.

KING LIEN-SHAN.

THE following paragraphs are taken from a letter t the *N.-C. Daily News* by its Peking correspondent ; the letter is dated 14th Febuary :—In spite of all the excitement caused to the outside world by the appoint. ment of a successor to Kuang Hsu, the city of Peking has remained as quiet as usual. One cannot but be surprised at the apathy in the official world here. We know that in Shanghai and Tientsin the people have been quite excited and many false rumours put in current circulation. But here scarcely a ripple disturbs the sluggish Manchu nature. The Empress herself seems to have been more disturbed than anyone else. Her rage at the telegram sent by Kin from Shanghai that over twelve hundred merchants and prominent men desired Kuang Hsu to resume power, or at least not to resign the appear ance of power, for every one knows it is only an appearance, was very great. And although Kin is hated and forced to hid his diminished head, yet he has accomplished a great deal for his Imperial Master.

THE BRAVERY OF HIS ACT

had immediate recognition, for the Empress was at once warned by Jung Lu that to pursue her plans further in the face of such opposition and force the Emperor to abdicate at once would doubtless bring on a formidable rebellion in the South. So instead of an abdication the wily Empress calls upon the Board of Ceremonies to decide upon a fitting manner of observing the Emperors's birthday Another still more significane recognition is given in the audience to be granted to the foreign Ministerson Monday next, the 19th of February.

MINISTERS AND THE EMPEROR.

The Dean of the diplomatic corps had long since requested the Tsungli Yamen to convey to the Emperor their desire to present their New Year's compliments in accordance with the annual custom, (unobserved last year on account of the Emperor's supposed illness), but although the request had lain before the Yamen many weeks no reply had been vouchsafed. It now turns out that Jung Lu again proved a wise counsellor and urged that the Emperor in person give audience to the diplomatic corps as in former years. Neitbex of these events would have happened but for the telegraphic petition of the brave Mr. Kin, to whom all honour be given.

SMOKE RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presiding.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Corporation considered letter from the Commissioner, who was asked to inform whether the water used by the Dhobies at the Chowpatty Flats, came from the foot of the hill, was a spring or percolation from the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The Water Engineer, in reporting on the subject, said that soon after the monsoon where there was a fair flow of water, there was now little or none, showing conclusively that the springs owed their origin to some source other than leakage from the reservoir. The whole quantity was very insignificant and would hardly attract attention if confined to one channel. At this period of the year it was probably all, or nearly all drawn from leakage from the reservoir. The Executive Engineer reported that it was proposed to cover the floor of the basin but the matter had been deferred until the question of the construction of additional filter beds was finally decided, and added that if the floor of the distributing basin were covered with asphalte or some other impervious material now, it would be disturbed when the proposed extention of the filterbeds was carried out and the homegeneity of the covering mass, which was essential for securing a water tight bed would not be maintained.

Mr. K. N. Wadia proposed that the Commissioner's letter be recorded.

Dr. Ismail Jaamahomed moved an amendment to the effect that the Water Engineer be requested to ascertain by observation how much water was lost by leakage.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodder Thackersey seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kabrajee thought that there was a serious wastage of water.

Mr. Dikshit did not see any necessity for the amendments as the Water Engineer distinctly admitted that there had been some wastage of water.

The amendment was carried by a majority.

THE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL.

The Corporation considered memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for information copy of an annual report of the working of the Gocukdas Hospital for the year 1898.

Dr. Katrak proposed that copy of the report be recorded. That as suggested by the Standing Committee the President be requested (1) to invite the attention of Government to the following extract from the report; viz :—"Tram and carriage accidents were numerous. The Tramway Company, with their extensive staff of employes, obtains from the hospital a large amount of medical aid which it would appear to me they are not entitled to. They are a rich company and are quite competent to arrangefor the treatment of their own servants, and should not be dependent on the services of purely charitable institutions, occupying beds which might be reqired for the indigent poor. They should at any rate contribute something towards the upkeep of an institution which renders them no small amount of help." That the president might be requested to ask Government to consider whether the Bombay Tramway Company and other large employers of labour might not be invited to contribute a reasonable amount towards the upkeep of the hospital, and (2) to address the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay for information on the following points :—(1) whether any charges were levied upon inpatients who seemed to be in a well-to-do condition ; (2) how many people were refused admission to the hospital during the year ; and (3) how many beds on an average were daily vacant in the hospital.

Mr. Khote seconded the proposition.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed said that the Standing Committee had decided to obtain the required information, because there were rumours in the town that well-to-do people who paid fees were treated at the hospital, and the poor for whom the Institution was intended were turned out.

Mr. Kalabhai contended that whether the well-to-do people were or were not being treated at the Hospital, the charitable character of the institution, notwithstanding the rumours in the town, should not be lost sight of.

Mr. Wadia enquired who pocketed the fees paid by well-to-do patients? There was no douot that fees were levied.

Mr. Wacha said there were some abuses always to be found in large establishments. It seemed that some sort of abuse had crept into the Goculdas Hospital. They must try and find out if the report was ill or well-founded. These abuses must be brought to the notice of Government.

After some further discussion, the proposition was agreed to.

OBJECTIONABLE IMMIGRANTS IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Viegas moved in accordance with notice that the President be requested to address Government on the great desirability of in the interests of the health of the city, dealing with the famine-stricken immigrants from British territory in the same way as those from foreign territory.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Government had already ordered that these immigrants be deported to Thanah where relief works had been opened.

CALVES USED FOR VACCINATION.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas it was resolved that in view of complaints as to the alleged unsatisfactory results of vaccination in the city, the Commissioner be requested to obtain a report from the Health Officer on the condition of the stables of calves used for vaccination.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

Dr. Viegas proposed that, in view of the great prevalance of small-pox amongst the unvaccinated and the once vaccinated adults, the Commissioner be requested to obtain a report from the Executive Health Officer as to the advisability of requesting Government to legislate to make vaccination and re-vaccination of adults compulsory in the City.

Mr. Kabraji moved an amendment to the effect that the portion of the proposition which related to obtaining a report from the Health Officer be omitted.

On a Division, both the amendment and the proposition were lost.

PRIZE-WINNERS OF THE CYCLE CARNIVAL.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Dr. D. B. Master, it was resolved that the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the "Times of India" of the 20th Friday, wherein the names of the prize-winners of the Cycle Union Carnival are given, and he be requested to inform the Corporation if all of them pay the cycle-tax.

This concluded the business before the Corporation

GLASGOW'S PRO-BOER LECTURER.

MOBBED BY STUDENTS AND APOLOGISES.

THE University was the scene of a student outburst on Friday (February 23). The comments in the Press and "University Magazine" on Dr. Alexander Tille's recent letter to "Die Woche," casting unpatriotic reflections on the British army and Volunteers, had the effect of rousing the students. A notice was put up in the Union signed John Bull, M.A., calling upon the students to meet in the German class-room and show their disgust at the conduct of the lecturer. As a result some three hundred collected at the room and indulged in a patriotic song until the arrival of the unhappy lecturer. He refused to enter the room and sought to escape through the arches. But in vain. The students set upon him, and destroyed his clothes, and even threatened to duck him in the Kelvin. The remonstrances of Dr. Murdock Cameron and other Professors were useless, and the mob was on its way to the river when the Principal arrived. Principal Story, on getting the students to listen to him, said he could quite understand their indignation regarding the allegations which Dr. Tille was said to have made, but was it fair or British-like that so many men should set upon one? This appeal seemed to touch the students in a tender point, but there were cries of "Apology." Dr. Story replied that it was not the students who were entitled to an apology, as the remarks had not been made to or regarding them. However true, the observation was not conciliatory, and a renewal of the hustling caused the Principal and Dr. Cameron to escort their colleague to the Soots Law Professor's room. The students waited round the door, and the hubbub continued until the janitor appeared, and on behalf of the Principal asked the students to take seats in the lecture-room. This they quietly did. A few minutes later Professor Cameron and Dr. Tille appeared, and again there was a noisy demonstration of indignation and patriotism. Eventually Dr. Cameron induced the audience to give a hearing to the German lecturer Dr. Tille, who was apparently in a state of great excitement and perturbation, said he was sorry that what he had written had caused any ill-feeling in Great Britain, and especially among the students of Glasgow University. His article, as shown by its heading "Popular Opinion in England," was intended as a statement of views which were entertained in some quarters—expressed in pro-Boer papers—and was not an expression of his own opinions. Dr Cameron, who, it may be mentioned, has great influence and popularity with not only his own medical students, but with the general body of alumni, then asked those present to show that they could forget and forgive ; in their name he shook hands with Dr. Tille, and called for three cheers for the lecturer. The students did so, and the meeting then dispersed. And, having borrowed the janitor's hat, Dr. Tille went home.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday says :—Mr. W. D. Wilkins, Assistant Superintendent of Thana Revenue Survey, has been appointed Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture in the Northern Division from the 15th proximo. Kazi Aminudin Bandekar, one of the relatives of the late Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C. I. E., has been appointed Assistant Sheristedar to the Superintendent of Police, Thana District. Mr. Rajanna Lokaji, S. M. S. Hospital Assistant, Thana has been temporarily appointed in charge of the Civil Hospital at Kolaba.

Captain A. W. King, I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Western Registration District, was here on Friday. He inspected about seventy-five children, who have lately been vaccinated by Azam Sitaram Balkrishna Angre, Senior Vaccinator of Thana. Captain King left for Kalyan on his annual tour of inspection on Monday last.

At a meeting of the School Board Thana Girls' English School, held on Sunday last, it was resolved that in consequence of the large increase in the number of children attending the school a third mistress should be appointed. That the school committee be asked to sanction the third appointment in the teaching staff, the Board will undertake to make up half the amount of salary of the new appointment by local subscriptions.

At an ordinary meeting of the Taluka Local Board, Salsette, which was held on Monday last, it was resolved that a public road, about five miles in length, from Ghorebunder to Gaimookh (in Barpada) should be constructed. The road of the latter place joins the Bombay-Agra main trunk, via Ovala and Kasarvadaoli, the Khoti villages of Srimant Gopalrao Raghunath, Inamdar of Thana. Rs. 7,000 were also sanctioned for the construction of the above mentioned public road.

A jhaoli hut belonging toGorajiRamjiSelar caught fire and burned down near Mulock market and a cattle-shed of Malhari Pochali also took fire and was burnt to ashes on Bombay Road on Friday last. The loss of property destroyed by the fire, at both places, is estimated about Rs. 50. The Holi celebrations are supposed to have been the cause of this unforeseen event.

Sitaram Kasar and other Hindus, residing on Byramjee Bheekajee Road, have filed a civil suit against the Rev. Fr. F. M. Pereira, Vicar of Thana, in the Court of Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana, on Monday last. The Rev. Fr. Pereira is alleged to have stopped the plaintiffs from passing through the compound of the Roman Catholic Church. The services of Mr. D. J. Ferreira, B.A., LL.B., and J. P., Attorney of the High Court of Bombay, have been engaged by the East Indian community of Thana to defend the case.

At the instance of Azam Ramchunder Babaji Survey, Fouzdar of Salsette, Gunpat Thakur one of the notorious thieves, was tried by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Khotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday last.

Sixteen third class passengers from Bombay were detected, having been suffering from plague, when removed from trains at Kalyan station on the G. I. P. Railway Line during the preceding week. They were detained for treatment under the special medical officers at that station in the Thana District.

Three births (two males and one female) and twenty-one deaths (including two deaths from small-pox) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. The cases and deaths from plague, which took place in this taluka during the week were as follows :—Eight cases and five deaths at Coorla and fifteen cases and eleven death at Bandora.

The thermometer readings ranged from 78 to 96 degrees in the shade at Thana yesterday and 75 to 96 on the day previous.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY STRIKE.

SOME facts were given in a letter from an East African correspondent published in the *Pioneer* on December 13th, which says that journal, may possibly account for the strike of the subordinates employed on the Uganda Railway. After noting that the class of men who had lately been arriving from India was a very poor one as contrasted with the earlier recruits our correspondent said : "It can only be the appearance in the Indian papers of a copy of the Chief Engineer's circular laying down a hari-and-fast rule that no leave could be granted till after three years' service that is at the bottom of this. . . I have heard from several 'agreement' hands that had they known of the rule they would not have come out. Many of them were under the impression that they could obtain leave after a year or two years' service ; while there are not a few who thought their agreements meant thirty-two months service only : the other four months representing the stipulated leave." At the time our correspondent wrote an application to the Chief Engineer for the same leave as the superior staff having been refused, a representation had been made to the House committee, and great hopes were entertained of some amelioration. Our correspondent went on to say that the question of rations was another grievance with the subordinate staff, Europeans and coolies getting exactly the same rations, and the money compensation, if rations were not drawn, was only Rs. 5 per month. The merchants were then (the beginning of November) raising their prices, and the salaries of the subordinate staff, though far in advance (generally) of those given in India, were rapidly becoming insufficient for their needs. Nairobi, from which place the news of the strike was telegraphed, is the headquarters station, a barren and extensive plain, with one low-lying hill on which the houses of the superior staff are built, and is 326 miles from the coast.

The Lahore paper writes :—Referring to the telegram from Uganda published in our issue of 15th instant, a correspondent, who has recently returned from Mombassa, writes to say that it is not at all surprising to hear of the strike among the railway subordinates there. For some time it appears that the chief grievance of the men has been the dilatoriness of the Pay Department. The running staff struck work last year, when their wages were three months in arrears, and traffic on the line was at a standstill until they were paid up. At that time, the Accounts Office was located at Mombassa, and it was the men up-country who suffered from the delays, but in July last the office was transferred to Nairobi, 300 miles inland (whence the news of the present deadlock is reported), and a second strike on the score of deferred payment would rather be looked for in the opposite direction. There are, however, other causes of discontent. These imported railway servants complain of the insufficiency and discomfort of the accommodation provided for them, of the bad quality of the rations and of the arbitrary detention of their supplies in transit over the line. Our correspondent states that it was not uncommon to hear of Europeans finding the rice doled out to them unfit to eat and disposing of it to natives in exchange for fowls ; while it frequently happened that men, after their long-expected provisions failed to reach them, had to go out and shoot something for dinner. In the case of a survey party, the failure or the absence of commissariat arrangements reduced them to a diet of herbs, and on their return the starving men adopted a threatening attitude to the head of the department concerned. Among the employees of the North-Western Railway the disadvantages of life in Uganda are now fairly well known, for the invariable advice of friends there to them is to stick to their posts in India. This applies particularly to married folk. A railway school was started in Mombassa, but because it was not immediately self-supporting, the authorities closed it last autumn, and now parents have to send their children back to this country for their education. Medical attendance is scanty and the people complain of being neglected even in hospital. No one can, in reason, expect his lot on a new line through a jungly tract to be a bed of roses, but the unanimous complaints evidently point to hardships that could be either prevented, or mitigated, and it may be hoped that the railway management will now do something if only for the sake of the enterprise, to remove the causes of discontent and make their service more attractive. But the same want of ordinary "bundobust" and inefficiency, if we may believe persistent reports, characterises the whole local administration in East Africa.

PERSISTENT efforts were made to extract from the Chairman of the Central London Railway, the other day, an approximate date for the opening of the undertaking, but Sir Henry Oakley was not to be drawn, beyond stating that an experimental train would be run in a week or two. As a matter of fact the engineer, Sir Benjamin Baker, declined to bind himself until the elaborate electrical machinery at Shepherd's Bush has been put to the test. There is every reason to anticipate that that test will prove successful, and in that event it is anticipated that a date in June, smilingly suggested by one shareholder, may not prove a shot very wide of the mark. There was some little grumbling as to the condition of the Mansion House sub-ways in the recent dirty weather. The City authorities are, however, to be absolved ; they have not yet, in official phraseology, taken the sub-ways over.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

OUR RIVALS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN DEPRECATES ALARM.

AN article on the Persian Gulf printed in the "Pall Mall Gazette" over the name "P. H. Oakley Williams" opens with an apparent attempt to frighten readers :

"If there is a British lake in the world," said Sir Richard Temple in his interesting lecture on the strategic relation of Persia to British interests before the United Service Institution in July last year, "it is the Persian Gulf—I have never heard anything else." 'Of course," he had just remarked, 'some French journalists were good enough to tell some of our friends that Russia was going to have some interest in Bundar Abbas. You might as well say that England was going to have some interest in Kransnovdsk, the great military port of Russia on the Caspian. If we allow any Russian interest at Bundar Abbas we might as well give up the game altogether. Russia would not have to make such a move or, if she did, I hope the British lion would begin to roar in earnest." Before clearing his throat for the roar it would be as well if the British lion were to keep his eye on the "British lake" and mark the new arrivals on its shores or, rather the visitors who have announced their intention of arriving shortly. At the time of Sir Richard Temple's lecture France had just attempted to settle down unobstrusively in Muscat. The British lion's attention was, at the moment, disengaged, and he gave forth such a very ominous growl that France was in a hurry to explain she only desired a coaling shed in Muscat —a mere convenience for her merchant ships. Since Sir Richard Temple's lecture, however, Germany has announced her intention of extending the proposed Baghdad line from Basra to Koweyt (Koweit) on the Gulf, and the statement that Russia has designs on Bundar Abbas seems to rest on a good deal more authoritative foundation than the tittle-tattle, of "some French journalists." Papers on Russian railway plans for an outlet on the gulf has been a favourite theme in St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin for several months past. The British lion has—or, at least in the eyes of the Continent, has—got himself so seriously entangled on the Tugela that it will take all the roaring he can spare to settle the business in hand. In the meantime, it might be well to put up a notice "Trepassers will be prosecuted" on the shores of the "British lake" in the Persian Gulf. Of the vital importance that the supremacy in the Gulf and consequently on its shores should be British, and exclusively British there can be no two opinions. Lord Curzon, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Richard Temple, all, in short, who have the right to speak with authority, are unanimous. The command of the Gulf is an essential link in the main line of communication that holds our Empire together. "If we were," said Sir Richard Temple in the course of his lecture above quoted, "to let Russia get to the Persian Gulf we should have an enemy on our flank upon one of the most important of our communications." The late Governor of Bombay is an acknowledged Russophobe of the most unappeasable kind. Without, as Sir Lepel Griffin pointed out at the time, regarding every move in Russian expansion as a menace, the establishment of any foreign Power on the Gulf must inevitably be an advantage gained by a potential enemy at a point between the joints of the Empire's harness.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S VIEWS.

Later the writer gives us a more pacific view of matters. It was with a view to obtaining an authoritative opiolon on the situation on the gulf that I appealed to the courtesy of Sir Lepel Griffin. Both as chairman of the Imperial Bank of Persia and by virtue of his intimate acquaintance with the subtleties of astern diplomacy, Sir Lepel has undoubtedly unique qualifications for reading the political and commercial barometer of the gulf with the skill of an expert.

After glancing through one or two extracts from the German and Russian press Sir Lepel tossed them aside. "I fail to see," he said, "why we should alarm ourselves about the Persian Gulf. The Baghdad line cannot reach Koweyt for another ten years (the estimate of the German engineers is substantially less) and in ten years a good many things may happen more especially by in the East. For my own part I am inclined to welcome the advent of another Great Power on the gulf. The extension of the Anatolian Railway system was carried through in the teeth of Russian opposition. It was in many ways better in our own interest that Germany rather than this country should build the Baghdad Railway, chiefly for this reason : there are now two great Powers interested in maintaining the territorial integrity of Turkey where hitherto there has been but one. Again, railway or no railway the Power that has command of the sea will command the Persian Gulf. If Germany should ever have occasion to utilise this railway for the transport of troops —and this contingency will, I take it, be safeguarded by international agreement—you may be very sure that these troops will not be sent out for service against us. Possibly now a thorough understanding, a working partnership which Mr. Chamberlain in his Leicester speech appraised at its proper value, between Germany and this country seems a long way off ; but I believe that when Germany once understands and is convinced of the honesty of our policy in the East we shall work hand in hand with her. Nothing to my mind can be better than our unreasoning jealousy of Germany a each and every success she has won by her own enterprise. If our relations with Germany are cordial—and as our main objects on the Persian Gulf, namely an open door for Persian trade, are identical, there is no reason why they should not be—I think the Baghdad Railway will be of the greatest importance in opening up the whole of Southern Persia to European trade. As our trade is already firmly established there I do not see that we have anything to lose ; in fact, I think we have everything to gain by increased facilities of communication with Persia. When the railway reaches Baghdad I would recommend the building of a branch line to the Persian frontier at Kanakin. Thence the line would run *via* Kesmanshah Hemadan and Kum (where the pilgrim traffic is considerable) to Teheran. The line will tap the most populous and richest districts of Persia. It is the only line that could at present be made to pay its way. It is quite true that Russia has a prohibitory railway concession, by virtue of which, even if she cannot build a mile of railway herself, she can prevent any one else from undertaking the work. This concession expires at the end of this year. It is by no means certain that it will be renewed."

"Russian influence," Sir Lepel continued, "is strong in Teheran and in Northern Persia, but in the south we hold our own. The question of influence is a matter of finance. As a general axiom you may take it that the Power prepared to assist the Shah's Government with a loan will have predominance throughout Persia. We ought, on reasonable guarantee to have secured this loan long ago. (N. B.—This statement was made only twenty-four hours before the Russian loan to Persia was made public). As regards the schemes for a Russian trans-Persian railway, I think all discussions are academic. Russia has now held its railway concessions for several years and has not been able to lay down a single sleeper. She has, indeed built a very useful road from Resht on the Caspian to Teheran. As a set-off we have the road built by the Imperial Bank of Persia from Teheran to Kum and Sultanabad, an important link in the line of communication from the Caspian to the Gulf, which is fully secured to us. And supposing that in years to come a Russian railroad should by some manner of means reach Bundar Abbas.

ALL WE SHOULD HAVE TO DO

would be to re-occupy the island of Kisham, commanding the roadstead, to make the port, from a strategic point of view, a negligible quantity. The island of Kisham commands both the great southern ports, Lingah and Bunder Abbas. We have occupied it, under treaty, rights, more or less continuously, since 1820, and still maintain a coaling station there. That Russia seriously contemplates such an adventure I do not for a moment believe. A Russian trans-Persian railway will not be built to-day, nor yet to-morrow. Our influence in Persia is at present a very solid asset of the Empire. But, of course, until we free ourselves from our 'entanglements' in South Africa, there is no knowing what might or might not happen."

While digesting this information I chanced to let fall a remark on the recent mobilisation of the Caucasian Army Corps to Kushk, and a speculation as to the motive thereof. "Bluff," said Sir Lepel promptly ; "in my opinion pure bluff. The Oriental mind was indubitably impressed by the promptness with which we sent two army corps across 7,000 miles of sea. These are the things that are bandied about from month to month in the bazaars, and are useful object lessons. Russia thought it behoved her to show that we are not the only Power that can throw large armies about. Hence that 'experiment in mobilisation.' What about the report that the Amir of Afghanistan had destroyed the roads giving on the Russian frontier? I would have the rumour officially confirmed before I attached any importance to it. His Highness is a very farsighted politician, not an alarmist in temperament nor provocative by nature. He has a very shrewd insight into

THE METHODS OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

Duck-stalking is very fine sport, but it is hardly worth the expenditure of much ammunition." The "Sviet," organ of the Russian Panslavist and Ultrapatriotic party publishes an article, written by Colonel Koumaroff, chief editor of that paper, in which he strongly urges that Russia should extend as quickly as possible her sphere of political influence, and thus her commercial and colonising activity in the valley of Herat and Candahar, in Western Baluchistan, in the vallays of the Tigris and Euphrates and up to the Persian Gulf. The writer says :—"If Russia were to take that course, the British and Germans would not be able to unite, in that part of Asia, their spheres of influence, and thus prevent Russia from making her way to the Indian Ocean, which is much more valuable for her than the distant Yellow Sea." The "Sviet" concludes by recommending Russia to pursue with that object, not mild diplomatic action, but much more vigorous and conseque more efficacious steps. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* in a telegram, dated Febuary 19th, says :—While the Russian papers for the most part, are rejoicing over the complete commercial victory gained by Russia over the English in Persia, the "Novoe Vremya" publishes some letters from Southern Persia, the writer of which declares that the English, just now, are very active in that quarter. The English Minister at Teheran, he says, has been travelling for two months through South-Western Persia, while the "English Consul in Seistan" has been travelling in Beluchistan and trying to get traders to use the caravan route from India to Persia *via*, Mistung, Nushki, and Nasrauly, tabad. He also states that English Engineer officers, will shortly be making a telegraph line thro-Persian Beluchistan to Teheran. It was, of course, ugh already known that the BritishConsul at Kirman and Captain Webb-Ware recently arranged for the despatch of a caravan from Kirman *via* Nushki, and that the Indian Government had begun the construction of a telegraph line connecting Quetta with Nushki, which may possibly be entended ultimately to Meshed.

That Germany is also preparing to compete for a share of the trade of Southern Persia may be inferred from the publication of an officialreport on the opening up of the Karun River, and the present condition of the port of Mohammara. It is pointed out that the trade statistics furnished by the English Consul make no special mention of the German goods which are imported to Mohammera in considerable quantities. This, it appears, is owing to the fact that they come *via* Bombay, and are included under the head of Indian merchandise.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 17.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr A R Tucker Asst Secy to the Govt of India Dept of Revenue and Agriculture is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 5th March 1900.

Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper Depy Supt 1st grade Survey of India Dept is granted furlough for one year 4 months and 12 days under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 1st April 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Major J M Fleming I S C Supt 2nd grade is apointed to officiate as Asst Surveyor Genl in charge of the Correspondence and Mathematical Instrument Offices of the Survey of India Dept vice Major Longe R E, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Stork Consul for Italy at Rangoon resumed charge of his office on the 27th Feb 1900.

Capt H L Showers I S C a Political Asst of the 1st offg Political Agent of the 4th class and Depy Commr and Political Agent in Quetta and Pishin is granted special leave for six months under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 31st March 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr R T Menzies as acoting Consul for Denmark at Madras vice Mr G Thummler resigned.

Mr F Stork Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon resumed charge of his office on the 27th Feb 1900.

Major R J Windle Royal Army Medical Corps in charge of the Station Hospital at Mount Abu is appointed to the Civil Medical charge of the station in addition to his own duties with effect from the 1st March 1900.

Capt R A E Benn I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd offr 2nd class and Asst Commr in Thal Chotiali and Asst Political Agent in Sinjawi and Railway Dist is granted furlough for one year under Article 340 b. iii, 2, of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 5th March 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Mr Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee vice Consul for Persia at Bombay has vacated his office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Gaekwar, 2,742 tons, Captain W Peterkin, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain J M Tyrrell, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari. 1 109 tons Captain C H Barren, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oba, 3,496 tons, Captain G Brown, will sail to-day for Calcutta and Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE s s Clematis, 2,329 tons, Captain Geo Bulman, arrived in harbour yesterday, from New York. 31st January, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 10,000 cases of kerosine oil for Colombo.

THE Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain John W Shanklin, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs E Andrew, Miss Bushnell, Rev S Insell, Mr A de Lessert, Capt Thomson, Mr Guise, Mr Lynch, Mrs Baker and four daughters, Miss Leyden, Mr Felster and infant, Miss Leah Becker, Mrs Thomson, 2 children, infant and nurse, Miss A D Andrews, Rev and Mrs McIntosh, 2 children and infant, Mr Mitchell, Master Mitchell, and Mr Stacey.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Clematis s	Bulman	Newyork, Jan 31
	Fultala (Transport).	Cave	Cape Town, Feb 24
	Uriana (Transport).	Plommer	Durban, Feb 23

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	H M S Lapwing ...	Lambert	Persian Gulf
	Chilka s	Hutchison ...	Chittagong
19	Gaekwar s	Peterkin	Calcutta
	Moshtari s	Barren	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Armenia, Shanklin, for Liverpool, &c.
" Bezwada, Tyrrell, for Rangoon.
" Oba, Brown, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Goa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Chumleigh, for Antwerp, Hull and London.

IT WAS NOT THE CLIMATE.

"I HAVE been well as to my general health"—so wrote the late Dr. O. W. Holmes a short time before his death—"but have had a good deal of asthma. The climate is cold and rough, but I have found much that is delightful about my residence here in Boston (America). Perhaps, after all, the fault is not so much in latitude 42 *as in age* 82."

That was it. The wise thinker did not deceive himself. He knew that it is the wasting muscles that complain of the steepness of hills and the thinning blood that fancies the winters are colder than they used to be.

And it was not because Mrs. Amy Harvey had lost interest in her domestic affairs that she was led to say everything was a trouble and a burden. No ; it was because she had lost her strength. Whether a duty is a burden or not depends on the back which has to carry it. Ah, dear me, how constantly experience enforces that lesson upon us. *Then* what keen concern we feel in the answer to the question : What will strengthen the quivering limbs? What will restore the vigour of the mind?

"All my life," says Mrs. Harvey, "I have suffered off and on from indigestion and weakness. I felt low and languid, with a disagreeable sinking sensation after taking my meals. I had no energy ; everything *was a trouble and a burden*. As soon as I had partaken of food, no matter how light, I felt a fulness and a gnawing pain at my chest, as if something were tearing it.

"I also suffered much from nervous headache and was often dizzy. My breathing was short, and if I exerted myself I was quite out of breath. As time went on I got extremely weak and could not attend to my work.

"I saw doctor after doctor and was told by them that my ailment was owing to my food not digesting."

(The doctors were right

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A SCIENTIFIC contributor to a contemporary writes :—My view is that it is the practical exhaustion of the parental virtues that breed vices in the offspring. Consider this point for a moment. A man labours to build up a fortune; he has not been slothful in business, he has been a model citizen, and has discharged all his duties with conscientious rectitude and punctuality. Now, this life alone is a fairly exhausting one. Physiologically, I should say it implies a severe strain on the individual. Not that I maintain that the practice of virtue is difficult, but if the primrose way of sinners is hard, I am inclined to think those who conscientiously tread the narrow path have an equally trying time of it—unless, indeed, all experience and all moral teaching are to be falsified. I can see, therefore, that when the parental side has fought its good fight and has earned its reward, exhaustion must follow, and the parental failure, in a sense, breeds the weak offspring. The son of the paragon who goes to the bad is reaping the fruits of his father's too intense devotion to the culture of all the virtues. If my view be correct, the physiologist here is not warning against morality and the pursuit of a decent life, but against those extremes which wear and worry, not only the souls of those who practise them, but the mind of everybody with whom they come in contact. There must be some offset in nature to any case in which mental or bodily powers are hard pushed by the individual, and one result of such excess of zeal is seen, I maintain, in the enfeeblement of the posterity. Great bigotry in the father is followed on this plain principle by excessive laxity in the son. The latter pays the penalty of the parental exhaustion, by the development of a body that lacks mental control, and that is too ready to swing to the easy side of things. The culture of morals to be successful must be founded on experience. That is our only true guide; and if experience teaches us anything at all it declares with no uncertain voice that even excessive virtue—I mean by this the intolerance, narrowness and bigotry which characterises lives often otherwise without reproach—lays up for itself a terrible reckoning in the lapses of those who succeed the parental paragons.

An American as well as the British Pacific cable is now assured. The British line will run from Vancouver to Fanning Island, south of Honolulu, a distance of 3,265 miles, and thence to Fiji and Norfolk Island, from whence a branch will go to Auckland, New Zealand, and another to Sydney, New South Wales. It will complete the telegraphic circuit of the globe, and every station on it will be able to send messages by two ways, east and west. The long span from Vancouver to Fanning necessitated by the wish to keep all the stations on British ground, involves a loss of speed in the messages, which will affect all "through" traffic, and give the proposed American line, whose longest span is 2,300 miles, an advantage in speed.

Recent surveys prove the practicability of an American route from San Francisco to Honolulu (2,078 miles), and thence to Midway Island (1,140 miles), to Guam (2,293 miles), and to Manila (1,330 miles). It is suggested that a link from Honolulu to Fanning (950 miles), by connecting the American to the British line, would give each line the use of the other in case of breakdown, and that a link from Luzon to Formosa, and another from Luzon to a Chinese port would connect the American line with the Siberian system and bring both China and Japan into direct communication with America. The acquisition of the Philippines has given the cable a strategical value

According to American accounts, the Nero, in surveying for the American Pacific cable found between Guam and Manila, a depth of 5,260 fathoms, which is grater than any yet yet recorded. This deep area has been called Nero's Hole.

The Evoy compass is removed from the influence of the ship's magnetism, by hauling it aloft to near the mast-head, where it rests on a "jumper stay." The steering compass is then compared with it. An authomatic contrivance locks the compass card at the reading it gives on the masthead.

The portable photometer of Messrs Queen and Co., Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, is very compact and useful for rapid work under all conditions. It has connections for electrical meters and a direct reading scale.

What is called "second wind" or "worming up is the renewal vigour after the first fatigue experienced in a work; according to the experiments of Dr. E. G. Lancaster, it is common but not universal. Some people always do their best work first than tire for good. He dooes a certain distinction between "second wind" and "worming up." The latter applies to orators and mental work as well as to athletes.

The late Proffessor Norman, of the University of Texas, U. S., in a posthumous article in the "American Journal of Physiolygy," shows that in a great number, perhaps most of the lower animals (up to and including flounders) injuries cause no reactions which might be interpreted as the expression of pain. In the case of worms, for example, a close examination shows that squirming is not necessarily due to pain. Professor Dearborn, of Harvard Unisity, questions his conclusion, and holds that his experiments do not settle the point.

A home for consumptives, with the 'open air reatment," has been erected on the rocks of the shore outside Palermo. The Villa Igiea, as it is called, is really a palace, and will be opened by the King and Queen of Italy. The gardens, like the climate are delightful, and a yacht as well as a French cook will be kept. The sanatorium will accommodate 100 patients.

The s. s. New England of the Dominion Line has been fitted with a complete scientific laundry capable of cleaning 7,000 pieces of linen a day. As electricity is now used in laundries and big steamers carry the electric light, a laundry on board ship is more feasible than formerly.

An ingenious mechanical steel brush for cleaning the hulls of ships under water has been invented by Mr. M. S. Moreno, of Key West, Florida, and Mr. H. W. Branch, of 404, Washing-ton-street, Tampa, Florida. It removes barnacles, and can be carried on a men-of-war in small space, and set to work in any dock.

M. Teodoresco finds by experiment that a plant grown with top bud in the light and its lower part in the dark, developes in a way intermediate between plants grown in the light and plants grown in the dark. In the latter starch is absent from the tissues, and in the former it is present, whereas in the half-illuminated plant it is there in deficient quantity.

Aluminium tubing, employed in science, is now made so fine that 1,000 feet weighs only 1lb.

The Serpollet Steam Motor-Car Company have erected an artificial hill with a grade rising 19 feet in the 100, for the purpose of testing their automobiles. The Berlin Electric Lighting Company are to try motor cars in carrying coal to their stations. Electric cabs are doing well in Chicago. The St. Vincent's Hospital of New York has a fine electric motor ambulance lit by electricity. Over fifty automobiles are to go from Paris to the Congo Free State to carry goods and passengers from Badunbe to the Niger. Automobile routes are also to be made to the Western Soudan. As the Prince of Wales has now ordered a motor-car, the new vehicle will probably become more fashionable in this country. It is likely to be of great service in the colonies and dependencies, and British makers might do a large business with other parts of the Empire. We have let the French, Germans, and Americans beat us in this branch of engineering.

Japanese Kiushu rice is now grown in the warm prairies of south-western Louisiana. Steam harvesters and thrashers are employed in the culture, and the kiushu is expected to bear the milling better than ordinary rice.

The "carabas," or water buffalo, of the Philippines is used for transport by the Americans. It is slower than the mule, and requires to bathe frequently in rivers to keep strength and spirits, but is very enduring, and mosquitoes do not trouble it much, owing to the mud on the hide. The animal is meek and docile if well treated, but formidable in anger, and very strong in traction. It is better for work on soft miry lowlands than steep rough hills, where it has not the sure feet of the mule.

The high price of copper is causing the introduction of aluminium cables for electric lighting, and a "three phase" current line of 11 miles was recently constructed by the Hartford, Conn., U.S. Electric Light Company.

According to the New York "Medical Record" the plague caused 39 deaths in Honolulu up to Jrnuary 17. The disease was in Noumea, New Caledonia, and precautions to exclude it had been taken at Sydney, New South Wales, and elsewhere in Australia. It has appeared in Buenos Ayres and Rosari.

The captive balloons of our Army in South Africa are, according to M. Espitallier, of about 300 cubic yards in content, with a metallic rope to retain them, and provided with a means of preparing the hydrogen to fill them at the base of operations. The hydrogen is forced into steel tubes at a pressure of 130 atmospheres. A convenient little electrical apparatus for lighting and extinguishing gas jets at a distance has been introduced by a Paris maker (6 bis Rue de Chateaudun, name not given), under the title of "allumeur-pole."

Two mining experts have gone to Erythrea to investigate the gold reefs for the Italian Government.

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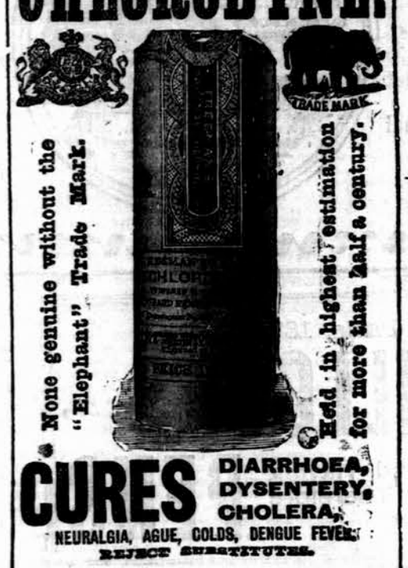

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